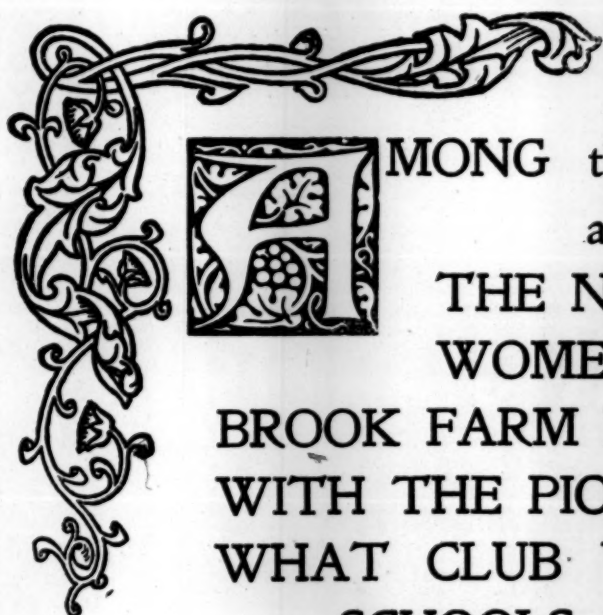


# THE CLUB WOMAN

VOL. I.

BOSTON, MASS., MARCH, 1898.

No. 6.



AMONG the prominent features of this number are: \* \* \* \* \*

THE NEW DELEGATE.

WOMEN IN HAWAII, Mabel Loomis Todd.

BROOK FARM HUMORS, Hezekiah Butterworth.

WITH THE PIONEER CLUB, Alice M. Wood.

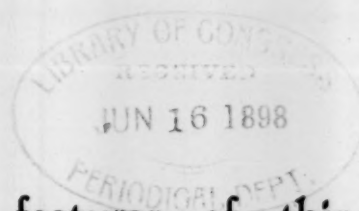
WHAT CLUB WOMEN MAY DO FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Laura E. Scammon.

THE CLUB COLUMN.

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WHAT SOME CLUBS ARE DOING.



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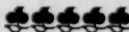
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# THE CLUB WOMAN

A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Interests of Women's Clubs.

VOLUME I.

BOSTON, MASS., MARCH, 1898.

NUMBER 6.

HELEN M. WINSLOW

Editor.

NOTES.

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CLUB women are beginning to count the weeks to the Denver Biennial. That will be the great rallying point of the year.

We want a good agent to obtain subscribers in every club in this country, and are willing to allow a liberal commission for this work. Do you not know of some woman who would be glad to do this?

Please do not forget to take your copy of The Club Woman to the next meeting and ask for subscribers. If the progress of woman's work is worth anything it is worth \$1.00 a year from the individual women of the Federations to help further it.

The excellent department of Club Study which is being conducted by Mrs. May Alden Ward, and which we find a very popular feature of this periodical, is crowded out this month owing to pressure of other matter. It will appear in April as usual.

"We think here in New Jersey," writes Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, "that your Club Woman is *fine*. My dear mother" (Mrs. Julia Ward Howe) "is as well as any club woman can be in a clubless state." Mrs. Howe is in Rome, but hopes to return to this country in May.

Every State in the Union is now represented on our subscription list and the Territories have begun to send for sample copies. How is this for an infant of less than six months? Doesn't it show the need of a club journal whose purpose is as wide as this great and glorious country?

Why is it that a spirited, not to say rancorous, debate in a woman's club or organization causes so much astonished newspaper comment, whereas a free fight in the French Chamber of Deputies, the Austrian Reichstag, the English House of Commons or our own august Senate is looked upon as something to be expected and not at all worthy of animadversion?

We are glad to note that the remarks made in The Club Woman in December regarding the splendid courage and zeal of our Western sisters have been so cordially echoed all over the land. Club columns everywhere have added hearty amens to their comments on what we have said. We are all looking forward to June, when we may behold each other, not as through a glass, darkly, but face to face.

So great has been the demand for back numbers of The Club Woman that although large editions were printed of the first three numbers they have been entirely exhausted, and it is impossible from this date on to furnish anything back of the January number. Those who have obtained the October, November and December numbers are advised to carefully preserve them, as they are becoming scarce and will have great value in future.

### "THE MELLOWING OF OCCASION."

It has been said,—and more than once,—that no woman can be a really good club woman until she has been a club president; until she knows what it is to steer a business meeting between the Scylla of over-enthusiasm on one hand and the Charybdis of a Quaker meeting on the other; until she knows what it is to have a member who is a chronic objector, and who quarrels with every motion that is offered, not to say the member offering it; until she knows what it is to appease the disappointed candidate and throw sops to the disaffected member. In short, until she knows by experience how invaluable is harmony and how fatal is inertia.

Perhaps not; and yet we cannot all be presidents all the time. We can only strut our brief hour across the stage, so to speak, and then stand back in the wings to see some other club woman come on,—and do it better. But it is a good experience, anyhow. The wise, far-seeing president has great opportunities; but to the wisest nothing is so desirable, so above price and so well worth striving for,—as club harmony. In the older clubs, where women are used to disagreeing with each other in business meetings, and know how to do it and keep friends, harmony usually prevails; but in clubs made up of women without experience, who are not used to logical argument, and who take the difference of opinion as a deadly insult,—but hold, lest some masculine eye profane this page.

Did you ever think how much useless eloquence is expended on introductions? I know that some women admire most a president who presents her speakers with flowery descriptions, who uses all the complimentary adjectives in the dictionary to introduce the man or woman, whom perhaps she has never heard, and of whose abilities she knows next to nothing. I know that some club women like their president to make a five-minute speech between each speaker at a banquet, for instance.

But is it in good taste? Is it not often most embarrassing for the blushing speaker who knows she cannot possibly live up to the glowing eulogium on herself to which she is obliged to listen?

There was once a woman who was introduced in this fulsome fashion by a well-meaning president, the merest acquaintance, by the way, as "the happiest woman in the world." She wasn't; but she had tried to be a brave woman, and no one knew that in her heart she carried a lifelong sorrow; so they all cheered most vigorously. And it was well they did, for the speaker gained a moment in which to cry out in her heart, "And this too must be borne."

Now then, I rise to propose the formation of a new society, to be styled A Society for the Abolition of Introductions. The following is to be the Constitution:

1. It shall be the object of this society to discourage in its members, and by precept and example in all others, the laudation of speakers when presented to audiences; to prevent the expression of the cheap wit often felt to be necessary when introducing; to instil into the minds of its members the truth that the highest form of compliment that a presiding officer can show to a speaker, who is to be presented to an assembly, is to be found in the fewest words that can be used in the introduction.

2. The members of this society shall be those who are now

presiding officers, those who may legally act as presiding officers, those who confidently expect to be presiding officers, and those who have aspirations and longings to that end.

3. There shall be no initiation fee, no annual dues, no stated meetings, no officers. Membership in the society is secured when the conditions in article 2 are satisfied, and the self-proposed member has silently repeated the oath. Full and non-forfeitable membership is obtained when the member-elect has presided and has used the society's formula in introducing the speakers of the meeting.

4. The oath: I do solemnly affirm that I will eschew all forms of adulation in introducing speakers to an audience, no matter how great may be the provocation, how distinguished the speaker, how inviting the opportunity.

5. The Formula for Introductions: I take great pleasure (or I have the honor of) presenting Mrs. (or Mr.) N—, who will speak to you on the subject.....

6. Violations of the oath or radical variations of the formula will subject the delinquent to forfeiture of membership in the society, the fine scorn of all members of the society, and the hearty disgust of all non-members.

"Reform for club presidents" might be the motto. The club color of this new society should be deeply, darkly, beautifully blue, and the club flower the century plant, which only gets a chance to bloom once in a hundred years.

A few months ago I quoted here the pledge of Sorosis, wishing every club member in the land might take it. Following is the inclusive platform of the Lincoln, Nebraska, Woman's Club, which seems perfectly ideal:

"It is an inclusive, departmental club. Since its object is to help and be helped, the following women are invited to become members:—

1. The University graduate.
2. The woman of common school education.
3. The self-educated woman.
4. The woman who belongs to other clubs.
5. The non-club woman.
6. The woman who does not believe in clubs.
7. The woman who does not wish to join a department.
8. The woman who wants to attend the club meetings but twice a year.
9. The woman who wants to be a member for the name of it.
10. The tired woman, full of domestic responsibilities, who wants to be a sponge, fold her hands, take in what the bright free woman who needs an audience, has learned, and then go home refreshed to her treadmill.
11. The woman without companionship.
12. The young woman and the young-old woman."

Mothers ought to gather at the club from contact with other thinking women enough new and diversified thought to interest the entire family.

In Illinois there are more than 200 women's clubs. Three years ago the only ones in existence in that State were in Chicago, Peoria, Springfield and Jacksonville.

"Every club member ought to study household economics and so perfect herself in managing a household that no one will be able to say, 'club life unfits woman for home duties.'" —Alice May Scudder.



## WOMEN IN HAWAII.

By Mabel Loomis Todd.

**L**AZY, good-natured, musical, equally ready to sit all day in the sun, to do the few tasks necessary for existence in that genial climate, or to sing plaintive melodies with rippling words, accompanying themselves upon the guitar-like *ukulali*, native Hawaiians calmly dream through life, oblivious to its impetuous rush in other lands. Yet they have a long history, full of battles and insurrections, in which energetic exploit is not uncommon.

As the women are seen to-day, strolling about the streets of Honolulu and on the wharves, in their white *holoku* and draped in the ever-present flowery *lei*, it is hard to realize that their mothers and grandmothers have for generations played heroic parts in island history. Far back in its misty annals women emerge here and there from the gray and storied past in bright relief, welcome incidents in a monotonous tale of rebellion and conquest, war and victory.

Even in prehistoric times the wives of chieftains are believed to have been conspicuous, and in the half-fabulous accounts of old voyages the hero-chief usually took in the great canoe his wife and his astronomer, both evidences of remarkably good taste for any age, but particularly in that twilight period of Pacific island history. But astrology was a favorite pursuit in the group, its devotees continually studying the heavens. The position of moon and planets in relation to especial stars and constellations was deeply associated with the fortunes of many high families. In voyages, the canoes were often steered far out of sight of land by the stars.

Women accompanied their lords in perilous enterprises, not alone by sea, but frequently followed in the rear of an army, carrying food and water for the warriors. Sometimes, too, they fought side by side with their husbands, as in the case of Manono, the wife of a brave and popular young chief who headed an insurrection against the king. He fell, and in a few moments she, too, received a fatal wound, dying upon his body, in faithful combat to the end.

As rank descended through the mother, marriages of high chieftains were carefully regulated. A queen's son was a noble, whoever his father. On the other hand, the son of a chief, if his mother had no rank, would be one of the masses, like herself. For state purposes, therefore, great care was used in contracting marriages, and such offers were not infrequently made by women themselves.

Innumerable goddesses, divine in their own right as well as the consorts of deities, have place in the legendary tales of Hawaii, some of its most picturesque traditions clustering about heroines of many classes, from goddesses downward. *Papa* was the earth personified, the great mother, or the "mother of islands." Even to this day *Pele*, goddess of fire, holds in more or less subjection the minds and even acts of natives, particularly of those visiting the great volcanoes, Mauna Loa and Kilauea. In the crater of the latter she is still thought to make her home, and when on a pilgrimage to her shrine it would be a brave native indeed who would venture to pluck any of the brilliant scarlet flowers growing on the mountain slopes before paying court to the jealous lady herself.

It was a woman, too, Kapiolani, who in 1824, having decided in favor of Christianity, determined to defy this terrifying *Pele* in her own domain, so breaking her power forever. She journeyed for the purpose to Kilauea's crater, performing upon its brink a number of acts well calculated to arouse dreadful wrath in the divinity of uncertain temper, calling upon her meantime, to show displeasure if she dared, or if her power were

what for centuries had been believed. This truly heroic act was followed by no dire results, so good Kapiolani went home triumphant. But superstition is hard to dislodge, and even now, natives are very circumspect in their behavior when visiting the realm of the fiery goddess.

Women of high caste have always been held in such honor, that early in this century the lives of three men were sacrificed in the hope of restoring to health Queen Keopuolani, then dangerously ill. She was head queen of the "Napoleon of the islands," Kamehameha I, and admitted by all as the highest living chief. The remedy was doubtless effectual, for she recovered, and lived sixteen years—four years longer than her illustrious husband. The lives of women were never sacrificed to save men.

But no less in later than in early days have women been prominent in island affairs, and generally on the right side. One has only to remember that, as Queen Regent, Kaahumanu was an enlightened ruler, a promoter of education and good morals. She lived until 1832, and her reign, if it may be so called, was full of progress and prosperity. Kinau, too, as premier in Kaahumanu's place, had strong influence, which she used for law and order. Liliha, to be sure, wife of Boki, a former governor of Oahu, plotted to overthrow things generally, the King incidentally, and her record is somewhat unsavory. But she seems to have been a person of much force, and since she did not succeed in her revolutionary schemes, we can afford to remember that, happening to feel a spasm of generosity one day, she joined her husband in presenting to American missionaries the site of Oahu College. A tract arid and worthless enough in those days, it is now covered with fine buildings and masses of tropical verdure. Liliha could hardly have foreseen that. A portrait of her is now shown, leaning affectionately upon the shoulder of her chieftain, he in a majestic helmet, and she in a necklace of human hair. Of the two faces, hers is decidedly the stronger.

When Americans first opened their schools in the islands, the old court customs were in full force. Until comparatively lately its picturesque features still held sway. The hour for state calls was from three o'clock in the morning until nine or ten, and royalty wore capes and helmets of beautiful and very rare yellow feathers. Unlike the history of such institutions in many other countries, the new schools were attended almost from the beginning by young girls of high family, and familiarity with English became at once an aristocratic accomplishment.

One young maiden had three necessities strenuously impressed upon her by the teachers. In after life she must not dance, or drink wine, nor must she do anything without her husband's permission. Equipped with these rules she felt armed to the teeth, and able to face the world.

When this little Hawaiian girl, married soon after leaving school, arrived in Honolulu as the bride of a chief, the Queen waited upon her in the dewy dawn, according to custom, while her husband was paying his respects to the King. The young wife was invited to breakfast with the Queen—in other words a gracious royal command was issued. But true to her training, and remembering the good missionaries, she replied that while it would certainly give her much pleasure to accept, she could not go without asking her husband—a new variety of reply to the Queen, whose mind was doubtless divided between speechless amazement and a desire to pronounce instant summons to execution. The dutiful bride escaped penalty, however, and was reserved for future experiences. When healths were drunk at royal banquets she still trusted implicitly in her early instructions, refraining from touching her glass, a surprising performance to the King, at whose side she sat. These eccentrici-

ties coming to the notice of the young husband, he speedily reduced the three rules to one, equally definite. Hastening at the next banquet to obey him, and knowing nothing of the nature of wine, the innocent and much perplexed bride swallowed the entire contents of her generous glass at once when a health was proposed. The remainder of that feast still remains a blank in her memory.

Queen Emma's Hospital is a lovely and philanthropic monument to a woman greatly beloved. The charming wife of a brilliant king, Kamehameha IV, together they founded this institution, whose name holds her in affectionate remembrance. In 1865 she went to England, for a year or more, as a widow, her young husband having died at the age of twenty-nine. At the death of King Lunalilo in 1874, many persons desired her election to the throne, but the majority of votes went to Kalakaua.

The line of original Kamehameha monarchs had ended with Kamehameha V; at the death of King Kalakaua, in 1891, his sister, Liliuokalani, took the helm of state. Thus once more a woman ruled the nation.

As mothers, wives and sisters have had so large a share in shaping the political history of the islands, so they have contributed nobly to its educational and scientific advance. Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop repeatedly gave most generously for its best development. The museum bearing her name has the finest collection of South Sea Island specimens in the world. It is an epitome of Polynesian ethnology and natural history. Founded in 1889 by the Hon. Charles R. Bishop, in memory of his gifted wife, herself a direct descendant of the Kamehameha line, and actually heir to the throne, the nucleus of the collection was Mrs. Bishop's own store of mats, calabashes, and distinctively Hawaiian relics, bequeathed to her as the last of the original line and added to by bequest of Queen Emma's treasures. Later collections made in New Guinea and New Zealand were added, and now the story of Polynesia may be read within these remarkable walls.

And the Kamehameha schools for boys and for girls, established by the will of Mrs. Bishop, are still farther evidences of her own most intelligent generosity, and that of her husband. In one of the buildings, rows of native girls, in every variety of quartering, feature, color and manner, are taught innumerable useful subjects, occasionally singing American songs (music being second nature to the true Hawaiian), or their own pathetic melodies, the softly flowing words in that language described as "without any backbone."

The memory of a well known American woman is now indissolubly connected with the islands, since in 1896 Miss Kate Field, pursuing her researches into the condition of the natives, met here her lonely death. A chance led us to take the same little inter-island steamer—she on her way back to Honolulu, tired and ill, after hard riding up and down the lava slopes of Hawaii, with visits at native houses, and unhygienic eating and sleeping in primitive regions; I also returning to the fair city and the anchored Coronet, from the great volcano, Pele's own domain.

Feverishly anxious to talk, to express her delight at seeing "up-to-date white people" again, she still went to her berth at once, but continued, as I sat beside her, to converse brilliantly upon the superfluous education prevailing in the islands, upon the multitude of Kamehameha's fish ponds, malariously pursuing her all about Hawaii, and the over-estimated charms of country life—all in her old, sparkling manner, with perhaps even an added scintillation.

But it soon became evident that pneumonia, probably in an advanced stage, was rapidly running its course, and only an indomitable spirit had kept it at bay so long, during the hard

rides at all altitudes and temperatures. During the evening she began to doze, hardly rousing enough to notice the plaintive singing of a group of natives near her state-room door.

The next morning it was sadly apparent that she would die before another sunset. Help and comfort and proper care had come too late. As the steamer sped onward over the blue sea, Miss Field occasionally roused enough to answer my questions as to her wishes in various matters, showing little emotion when I tried to tell her gently that this voyage was taking her out upon far waters other than the tropical Pacific. Unknown seas distressed her but slightly; the beauty of the white-caps and the rugged island shores continued to bring her joy, even when death was laying a quiet finger over her eager eyelids. A few minutes after reaching Honolulu and being carried ashore, she stopped breathing.

What might have been the charm and value of the papers she was preparing cannot be known. Her notes were unfinished and chaotic. "It will need a lot of editing" had been the burden of many of her last appealing words to me.

Society in Honolulu is distinctly American. There are many informal clubs in the beautiful city, where cultivated women meet to discuss the best literature, and discriminating is their criticism. There are constant out-of-door entertainments—reduced to a fine art in Honolulu; and the women have time for plenty of leisurely reading and study on their lovely *lanai*, overhung by vines and the shade of palm and bamboo and breadfruit. The feverish hurry of typical modern life has invaded the delicious ease of that tropical paradise, scarcely more in the lives of its American-born or descended daughters, than in those of the deliberate Hawaiian women, whose untroubled satisfaction in the sunshine and bananas of this world is so happily evident to the newcomer. Nowhere have I met a more charming company than in the drawing-room of the Executive Mansion, when Mrs. Dole, the accomplished wife of the President of the Republic, invited forty or more of her friends one dewy morning to meet and listen to the guest from "over-seas," shortly before our yacht spread her white wings to take flight for Japan.

Should these fair islands come into the great American family, as they so wish to do, they will bring qualities and possessions to be proud of, other than material wealth—a true culture gradually permeating the group, despite the thousands of the laboring class; a winning hospitality and social power showing new grace from the softness of the perfect climate; and, as well, all the sturdy virtues by which have been conquered for civilization and right living the ruder customs of an aboriginal population.

From the early mothers and wives of savages, from the queens and rulers of a later age, to the devoted foreign teachers who opened the treasures of English to a receptive nation—onward to the high-class women, intelligently advancing culture in their native islands, and the foreigners who have loved the fair land, and written of its needs and beauties, Hawaii should pay active homage to women. Few similar countries can show so great a debt to their force, devotion and high spirit.

---

Sing with the bird and the river, sing with the voice of the spring:

Why should thou listen forever? Join in the caroling.

Give like the cloud of the mountain, shine like the radiant sun  
Rest like the depth of the fountain after the labor is done.

Aim for the highest, strive for the best,

Work while you work and rest while you rest.

Julia Harris May.



## THE NEW DELEGATE.

THE convention of the Federated Feminines was in full swing. The morning of the second day had come, and the reading of reports was heard in the land, says a writer in the New York Sun. For two long hours a succession of delegates had droned through their papers, and the end was not yet. Mrs. Van Klevver had been fidgeting for an hour and a half. Finally she turned to Miss De Kornis, who sat beside her.

"Nancy," she whispered emphatically, "I'm going back to the hotel and write to Jack. Stay here if you like. If I had to sit still another minute I'd scream! Good-by."

Mrs. Van Klevver walked blithely along the hall, her eyes on the twinkling tips of her patent leather shoes as they flashed from under the hem of her silk-lined skirt. She had studied the feet of the Federated Feminines and she knew almost to a certainty that there wasn't one of them which could compare with her own. She fluttered her blue badge gayly in the air and softly hummed, "Just tell them that you saw me." Suddenly she heard a voice through an open doorway.

"Oh—if you please. I beg your pardon," it said.

Mrs. Van Klevver turned and went back to the door. A stout, middle-aged woman, with a strong, intelligent face and plainly brushed gray hair, sat in a low chair, her left foot resting on a pillow in another chair, a knitted red and gray afghan thrown over the back of the chair and falling to her knee, making a sort of tent over the injured member.

"Did you speak to me?" asked Mrs. Van Klevver.

"Oh, yes, thank you," half raising herself eagerly. "You—you are a delegate, are you not?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Van Klevver, with a smile. "Are you?" The woman hesitated a moment before replying, and looked rather curiously at Mrs. Van Klevver.

"Yes," she said, "I am a delegate."

"You have met with an accident?" asked her visitor, kindly.

"Yes. I twisted my ankle in getting off the train yesterday, and I haven't been able to leave my room since then."

"How unfortunate!" exclaimed Mrs. Van Klevver, and again the woman eyed her curiously.

"Well," said Mrs. Van Klevver, confidentially, "you haven't missed much. I ran away this morning because I couldn't stand it any longer."

"Won't you sit down and tell me what they are doing?" asked the injured lady, eagerly.

Mrs. Van Klevver had been still for so long that to give her such an invitation was like throwing a lighted match into a lot of fireworks.

"Doing?" she repeated, as she drew up a chair and abandoned herself to the joy of a free tongue, "doing? They are reading a report."

"Which one?" asked her hostess with evident keen enjoyment.

"The same one. Sixteen women had read it when I came away, and the seventeenth had got as far as: 'The club, as a factor in woman's existence, has come to stay. Looking back, as we do, on the work of the past year, we are filled with both hope and regret; hope that the future will lead us on to still greater progress in our chosen lines of duty, and regret that we have not better improved' (you turn the leaf there) 'the wonderful opportunities which have fallen to our lot in the past. We have come to realize the truth of the poet's lines, 'A little knowledge is a dangerous thing,' and we mean to press boldly on in the race until we shall be able to point to our garnered sheaves and say: 'Behold the child of our labors.'"

Metaphors are slightly mixed, you see," said Mrs. Van Klevver. "but the sentiment is good and always draws applause."

The lady of the sprained ankle listened with a half-puzzled air.

"Of course," resumed Mrs. Van Klevver, "there were slight variations in the papers. The name of the club was different and the number of members and a few things like that, but the general effect was the same."

"Are you enjoying the convention?" asked the lady.

"Oh, hugely," responded Mrs. Van Klevver, with enthusiasm. The lady's countenance brightened.

"I'm very glad," she said. "Maybe I should have remarked before—"

"It would be a terrific bore if one took it seriously," said Mrs. Van Klevver, unconscious that she was interrupting. "but I don't, you know."

The lady's expression had changed again.

"Were you ever a delegate before this year?" she inquired.

Mrs. Van Klevver laughed gayly. "Oh, dear me, no," she said. "I never even belonged to a club until a few weeks ago. I went to a meeting just for fun, was elected president by mistake, accepted out of pique, and—am now a sadder and a wiser woman, as well as a delegate," she concluded.

"I thought I hadn't seen you at any of our meetings," said the lady.

"Oh, no. This is my first—and last—appearance. You are generally a delegate?" inquiringly.

"Why—well—no, not exactly."

"But you come to the meetings," said Mrs. Van Klevver, benevolently.

"Yes, I come."

"Well, I don't wonder. They certainly are amusing, if this one is a sample. Only—a little goes such a long way, in more senses than one. It seems to me they might introduce into their Federation a league for the prevention of cruelty to ideas. They make a few do all the work."

"Isn't it time for the morning session to be over?" asked the lady rather faintly.

"Time," echoed Mrs. Van Klevver; "why I should say it was. Hours and hours ago. But, bless you, they weren't half through the program when I came away. If the session began at ten o'clock, you see there would be plenty of time for the opening prayer,"—she paused to smile at some memory which this mention called up,— "the reports and a scrap or two before time to adjourn for luncheon."

"A scrap or two?" said the lady, inquiringly.

"Yes; squabbles, you know. They have two or three every session."

The other lady blushed slightly. "Well, my dear," she said apologetically, "you know it is quite impossible to bring so many people together without some differences of opinion."

"Oh, I don't mind them!" protested Mrs. Van Klevver, "I love them! When I scent a scrap in the atmosphere, I brighten up! I don't know what I should do if it were not for the scraps!"

"What were the—the scraps about this morning?" asked the other lady with an effort.

"Well, I couldn't make out exactly," said Mrs. Van Klevver, puckering up her forehead. "It was something left over from a previous session, so I didn't know the whole history of it, but it was something about whether the Federated Feminines should go into another organization."

"Yes," interrupted the lady eagerly.

"It came up right after the opening prayer. Before the amen was fairly out of the Rev. Dorothea's mouth, a woman in the front row jumped up—"

"Who?" demanded the lady.

"I don't remember her name, either; but her back was—was out of sight; at least at the edges. Or I think it would be on a foggy day when you can't see more than six feet in any direction."

"Mrs. Biggs," muttered the lady, under her breath. "What did this woman want?" she asked feverishly.

"Oh, I don't know exactly. She wanted to bring up that matter about joining the other organization. She must be a member of it."

"She is."

"She claimed it had been made a special order of business, but the chairman crushed her beautifully."

"Ah-h!" the lady gave a sigh of relief.

"It took time, though. It was the prettiest fight yet. They got so mad that their politeness was oppressive. It seems to work that way. The madder they get, the oftener they say, 'Mrs. Chairman,' and 'this honorable society,' and 'this notable gathering of women,' and things like that. You can't compete with chairmen, because you never can meet them on their own ground. That platform gives them too long a reach, as Jack would say. Oh, dear me! That reminds me! I was going to write to him. I hope I haven't bored you," and Mrs. Van Klevver rose hurriedly.

"Oh, no, you haven't bored me," said the other woman, slowly, but with emphasis. "On the contrary, you have entertained me very highly indeed."

"Don't mention it," protested Mrs. Van Klevver. "I hope you'll be able to get out to the convention to-morrow. It's a pity for you to miss it all. You ought to see the chairman sitting up there with as much importance as if she were the queen of Great Britain and the empress of India. And the directors, too; they're so funny. They sit in a semi-circle behind the chairman, and they wear the funniest lot of shoes. I'm going to move that all candidates for platform offices shall be required to give bond as to the quality and style of their shoes. But there, I really must go," said Mrs. Van Klevver, laughing, and she started out of the room. "Oh, by the way," she exclaimed, turning around. "Have you tried laudanum and white of egg for your ankle? No? Why, it is wonderful. Try it this afternoon."

The next day a new chairman presided over the convention of the Federated Feminines. She was a stout, middle-aged woman, with a strong, intelligent face, and plainly brushed gray hair. She walked with two canes and the assistance of several directors. It appeared that she was president of the Federated Feminines, and had sprained her ankle in getting off the train. The first vice-president had served in her stead.

Mrs. Van Klevver gave a jump when she saw the stout woman helped across the stage to the chairman's desk. Then she was seized with apparent convulsions, which, however, proved to be simply inward mirth. At the close of the morning session she lingered, contrary to her custom. As the chairman came slowly along the aisle, Mrs. Van Klevver approached. The two looked at each other with inscrutable faces.

"Are you better?" said Mrs. Van Klevver.

"Yes. I tried the laudanum and egg."

"I am so glad."

"Really?"

"Yes, indeed! Why?"

"You spoke of a certain feature of the meetings which has afforded you particular enjoyment. I believe you called them—scraps."

Mrs. Van Klevver's eyes twinkled.

"And there hasn't been one this morning," said the chairman, with an answering twinkle.

"Wait," said Mrs. Van Klevver, in a whisper, "wait until I make my motion about the directors' feet."

## THE CLUB WOMAN.

Dedicated to the Dorchester (Mass.) Woman's Club.

WHO is she,—this woman so much talked about,  
Whose kingdom is country and village and town?

This club woman who, with her gavel and book,  
Is reforming the world, from the President down?

Is she the New Woman—with capital N,  
Who would subjugate man and make him a slave?  
Self-seeking, aggressive, spasmodic and vain?  
Or comely and strong and helpful and brave?

The latter, you say: I agree—and much more,  
The club woman is of the highest a type.  
The work that she does in the world of to-day  
Calls for strong, willing hands and a judgment ripe.

The club woman's heart burns with heavenly fire  
To help and be helped, to know and be known;  
Too long in the past she has struggled and sought,  
Now, with God-given sceptre, she comes to her own.

Once she sat at home silent, but yearning to do,  
And longing to give forth her sympathy sweet  
To some who might need it, some whom it might bless,—  
Not daring to enter the world at her feet.

But to-day, through her club, she is learning her strength.  
Abiding in faith, her strong, free hands hold  
The secret of heavenly symmetries, and  
Their grace and their patience her spirit enfold.

The club woman's aim is as high as the stars;  
Her purpose as broad as heaven is bright;  
Her mission to raise all humanity up;  
Her joy to wage war for the truth and the right.

Then, hail to this new, this true woman of clubs!  
May she live to bring Heaven right down here below.  
May her warfare establish a new Golden Age,  
And make the whole world with fresh glory to glow.

"We welcome gladly bold, sincere criticism; but let it be frank and free and open before the whole club, not whispered about on corners or in sympathetic conclave over the afternoon teacups."—Lillian C. Streeter, Concord, N. H.

"By perfecting our own home arrangements, and interesting ourselves in the homes of those less fortunate shall we show the true club spirit."—Alice May Scudder.

Club Day ought to be the best day in the month for the family.

Club women ought to be the best of home makers.



## WHAT CLUB WOMEN MAY DO FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By Laura E. Scammon, President Missouri Federation.

[Read at Sedalia, Mo., January 20, 1898.]

FOUR travelers, a Turk, an Arab, a Persian and a Greek, having met on their way, decided to unite their money in a common fund for the purchase of refreshments, and consulted as to what could be bought with the ten paraahs which was all that each possessed.

The Turk called for "Uzum," and the Arab for "Ineb"; "Inghur," said the Persian, and the Greek insisted upon "Stafilion." With that they fell into hot dispute and would have come to blows but for a fifth traveler passing by, who chanced to know the four languages, and who bought for them a basket of grapes.

Then they found, greatly to their astonishment, that each had precisely what he had desired.

It is a little like this with the schools and the clubs. We need an interpreter, or to invent a common language in which we can speak simply and directly to each other. That is, we need to know each other better; then we shall find that in essentials we are all exactly of one mind.

The first and best thing, therefore, that the women's clubs and the public schools can do for each other, the service that underlies all other good, is in affording the means for a better acquaintance, as is being done in these united meetings, where there is opportunity for a comparison of views and the free discussion of mutual aims and aspirations.

It may well be that we do not fully appreciate the vast importance of the social element, the mighty motive power of social forces in propelling the world toward the higher good. One way in which I have thought that teachers and club women might unite, if they would, is in affording each other practical examples in the gentle art of spending money. Some one is gasping, I am sure, that saving money is not considered the one art most necessary to be acquired; and it is not the spending of more money that I would advise, so much as the courage to expend our money, much or little, for the things we really care for the most, the things that we all know in our hearts are of the first importance to us. Inherited traditions and conventionalities so lay hold on us that we permit them full control without questioning whether we really wish to follow them or not.

I wonder if we truly care very much to wrap ourselves in the cast-off skins of beasts, or to impale upon our hats the corpse of our dear little brother of the air. I wonder what the answer would be if we should seriously ask the question whether we prefer the "Slip and nip, the cut and slish and slash" of modern finery, or a noble and indestructible work of art, placed where the young might imitate and the old admire, where its strong beauty might stir the imagination, fire to patriotism or melt the heart? Whether we would rather bestow upon ourselves and others the inspiration of song, the culture of companionship with the truly great of all ages, or bedizen ourselves with the frills and furbelows of fashion; whether we would crown ourselves with the joys of others, walk in the halo of happiness bestowed, or bedight with the aforesaid skins and corpses?

Economies practised at home or forced upon those who share but little in our feeling are an injustice of which none of us would be guilty. Money devoted to the general good, if it must be saved by sacrifice, would be saved where it would be spent in public. Suppose, for instance, that the three thousand

and some hundreds of club women of Missouri should decree that for one year they would spend not a cent for the purely ornamental in personal apparel. We could furnish libraries and works of art for every schoolhouse in Missouri. The weary fingers that now hem our fluttering flounces might be trained to nobler work, and our plain gowns and bonnets would be a badge of honor such as no great body of women has ever worn or earned.

It is only great bodies that can take up projects such as this, where individual attempts are simply absurd; but the leader of an economic crusade for culture's sake would indeed be a modern Joan of Arc. This, I say, is one of the things which club women might do for the schools. Whether I think they ever will do it, let no man ask.

The artistic development of the intellectual forces which have so strong a hold upon our lives cannot be promoted by sentiment alone. If we would have them prosper, their maintenance must take rank among necessary expenses, and cease, once and forever, to chafe us as extravagances, as a tax to be put off to the last possible moment, and met nobody knows how, except as cheaply as possible, and when everything else that anybody can think of has been done.

When money used in the unfolding and expanding of the higher nature is counted a legitimate expenditure, one for which we provide as cheerfully and at least as generously as we provide our doilies and matinee tickets, then and not before will the mission of true culture assume the position of influence and dignity which is its birthright; and teachers and club women have a duty to each other in hastening the day.

As I have intimated, some readjustment of what we term the necessary expenses of daily life might follow, and such changes, I maintain, should be of a public nature, known and honored of all men.

In offering our assistance to the public schools, as a band of club women we recognize that we are offering only one-half of what the schools have a right to demand: that the influence of the fathers as well as of the mothers is necessary for that co-operation which is so much to be desired; and we predict if we do not promise that this influence shall be joined with our own. The women's clubs stand for a world-wide comradeship in these best and noblest interests. The commercial and other conditions which now seem to bar the way are problems to be solved; the sublimated club of the future will be composed of men and women, as this is a world of men and women, a world whose education calls for the best efforts of a united humanity, the use at the same time of both its hands, and the two halves of its brain and its whole heart.

Many men are employing their highest energies for the benefit of humanity, and if a greater number are engaged in furnishing the material means of existence, we at least will make as judicious a use of those means as within us lies. Our grandmothers did not sit with folded hands while our grandfathers built the bridges and killed the bears, and in the same spirit we accept the new duties of the new day. Our aim is not dominion, but service.

We need to take larger views, to accept the broader meanings of life. Our age has witnessed material triumphs which fall nothing short of the miraculous; but material triumphs alone cannot make an age glorious.

Let us beware of the belief that our strong and successful systems, our palatial libraries and grand educational institutions are a guarantee of victory over the legions of ignorance, a sure token of culture in the best and truest meaning of that much-abused word.

Culture is the conscious command of all the faculties; to have attained culture implies the power to express the very

self, to impress upon life its subtle, spiritual quality, to imbue with it all that comes within our sphere; to think wide thoughts; to join our lives with the lives of others, to combine their experiences with our own; to broaden and deepen and strengthen and sweeten the eternal sweep of life by the inpouring streams of other lives.

The undeveloped can be massed together, but they cannot combine. It takes a high unfoldment to form and maintain a bond of unity upon a noble and altruistic basis. And often the intellect is the touch by whose light souls see and recognize each other. The final, finishing touch of culture teaches the gospel of adaptability; it is salvation from self-seeking, or exclusiveness, or "that worse thing," a spirit of condescension. It glows with a light which transmutes the commonplaces of life into the ideally beautiful, and along all the crooked little pebbly ways it causes to spring up the very flowers of paradise.

How shall these two great educational bodies begin their practical work together?

A silly nursery rhyme drops into my mind which runs somewhat after this fashion:

"The centipede was happy quite  
Until the frog, for fun,  
Said, "Pray, which leg comes after which?"  
This worked her up to such a pitch  
She lay distracted in the ditch,  
Considering how to run."

And this reminds me of another rhyme:

"A glorious gift is Prudence.  
And they are useful friends,  
Who never make beginnings  
Till they can see the ends.  
But give us now and then a man—  
That we may make him king—  
Who dares to scorn the consequence,  
And just to do the thing."

I would not imply a disregard for wise and carefully matured plans, but I deprecate the kind of deliberation which exhausts the best energies and allows the fine enthusiasm of an exalted purpose to effervesce in prudential delay.

Even generosity may adopt ungenerous methods; it is only when we plunge soul-foremost into our work that we catch its true spirit—the reports of the ways and means committees may be heard later. All else will adjust itself if the propelling power be there.

Now, the four Oriental travelers, when they had partaken together of the basket of grapes, journeyed on in company until the night. Then, as the place of encampment was a wilderness beset with wild beasts, they agreed to keep watch by turns. It chanced that the first traveler was a hewer of wood, the second was a sculptor, the third was a painter, and the fourth a weaver. The hewer of wood, being the first to watch, felled a tree and secured a log, from which, as he had nothing else to do, he stripped the bark, rubbing and polishing it to a beautiful smooth surface.

Then came the turn of the sculptor, who, seeing the straight, fine-grained piece of precious wood, carved it into the semblance of a lovely nymph. The painter next employed his hours of watching in giving the exquisite touches of natural colors to the masterpiece, and the weaver, seeing all this, spun and draped about the nymph a delicate and beautiful fabric.

In the morning, when the four sojourners saw the results of their joint efforts, each one believed that his part in the work was the only essential one, so each claimed the statue; but the fifth traveler had slept near by, as the story goes, and he was a spiritual teacher.

"Why," he said, "do you quarrel about a mere block of wood? Unite, rather, in asking the gods to breathe into your statue the breath of life, that a living soul may be yours to guard and guide you on your way."

Then the four travelers forgot their anger and prayed to the gods, who heard their petition; and the statue became a living soul, the guardian angel that led them safely through the wilderness.

Fellowship means something more than united effort, more than any merely exterior event or union for practical purposes. Until there are the manifestations of a spiritual union they are like the statue of wood, not worth talking about; but inspired by the living, in-breathing spirit of love, this fellowship may become the guardian angel of the world.

## BROOK FARM HUMORS.

By Hezekiah Butterworth.

THE place at West Roxbury, near Boston, Mass., where the gentle philosophers of the Boston Transcendental Club went out to study Kant, Fichte, Cousin and Eclecticism amid scenes of rural simplicity, is still visited by reminiscent wanderers, and a few of the Brook Farmers still live, among them Mr. John Codman, the historian of the community, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz and others. A lady who went out from Boston to the place, which is now the "Martin Luther Asylum," said to one of the philosophers who acted as her guide:

"I now seem to have seen everything but the erey" (as Prof. Ripley spelled the word.) "Where is the erey?"

"It used to be there," said the now gray philosopher, "but the pigpen is there now."

"Oh, I see," said the visitor, "a pig-erey."

The cruel pun recalls a question I have heard asked: "Did Hawthorne really feed pigs at Brook Farm?" No, surely he did not. He had no poetic experience in the place, as many fancy, for he tells us that he went there "to drive the chariots of the sun, and found himself milking a kicking cow in a farmyard." But he did not feed pigs after the uncanny tradition, for the philosophical farmers were Fourierites and did not eat meat as a rule, and never pork, and so there were no pigs to feed.

I love to go to the old brook by the willows that ran through the long green meadows and gave the name to the place. What vanished names there were associated with the airy social experiment to come back to me there near the still standing spire of Theodore Parker's old church where New England Transcendentalism upsprung; Emerson and Margaret Fuller of the Transcendental Club; William Henry Channing, James Russell Lowell, John Greenleaf Whittier and Horace Greeley, who were among the contributors to the literary work, and the long array of names of those who really lived there for a time, all of whom afterwards became famous.

The old West Roxbury farmers had many curious tales to relate about Prof. Ripley's agricultural experiments. It is said that he mistook young pusley for young onions, and weeded out the latter very carefully one hot day and left the former, green and cool, for expected service at the economical tables. When the Phalanstery, or one of the houses, took fire, we are told that one of the youthful philosophers ran for the kerosene can, but did not find hydrocarbon useful in subduing the flames.

The young disciples of Plato, Platinos and Kant, and soul potency, had many curious visitors, and the oddest of all of whom I have heard was the man who could always "live without sleeping."



He came one day and knocked upon the door and asked for hospitality, which was never denied.

"Professor Ripley," said he, "I give all my time to thought; I can live without sleeping, which gives to philosophy more time. 'I have not slept for a whole year.'"

Professor Ripley must have been very much surprised, if indeed anything could surprise him, who believed all things possible to the golden age of the new philosophy.

At nine o'clock, when undeveloped philosophers went to bed amid the piney scenes of the "Blithedale Romance," one of the philosophers said to the peripatetic visitor:

"I will show you to your bedroom."

"Bedroom! I never lie down on a bed—my brain never sleeps. Let me sit here in the study and think."

He did, but his thoughts roamed afar into the subconscious world. One John Cheever, who we think was an Irishman, used to roam about the premises nights, to see that "nothing happened;" and he found the astonishing philosopher in a worldly oblivious state of contemplation.

"Wake up, you old fool!" he thundered, or words of like import, and he related his adventure the next day to the new-Platonists, which perhaps ended the happy illusion of "the sleepless man."

### CHILDREN'S EYES.

The little paragraph in February's issue on the dotted lace veil for a baby (and for anyone else the warning is applicable) reminded me of the ignorance almost universally practised in the laying down of a baby with its position in relation to the light.

Many times have I stopped nurses with babies in carriages, also women carrying them in their arms, and instructed them to change their little one's position, that their eyes might be shaded. I have often been thanked for my information. The baby carriages with parasols are responsible for a large part of the injury to the eyes of children now growing up. The baby is laid in its carriage almost always on its back, with eyes upturned to the sky, a light-colored parasol sometimes between and sometimes not above the child. It might almost as well have nothing. Did you ever lie down with your eyes towards the sky, even if clouded, and notice the distress it causes you? Yet helpless babies are compelled to lie thus for as long a time as they are out airing. Sometimes parasols are hinged and can thus be adjusted if the sunshine is slanting, but oftener they are not, and the poor eyes must blink in torture and the child suffer the consequences.

Women will carry children across their arms on the street with the poor little eyes tortured by the sunlight, their natural protectors never thinking of the great injury being perpetrated, aside from present suffering. One woman on being spoken to, said, "Why, the baby is asleep!" That makes but little difference. Try it yourself and see if you can sleep with the blazing sun, or even clouds, reflecting light upon your eyelids. A child nor anyone else should never be laid down with the light reflecting from the sky or with a window in front of them.

We read of physicians examining the children's eyes at school. Much is also written upon the proper relation of the school windows to the desks of the pupils. This is all very well, but we will guarantee that the mischief to the children's eyes has been done far back in infancy, and only just discovered when the child is old enough to attend school. As the result we see so many little children's faces disfigured by spectacles, the former sign of old age.

H. J. R.

### "THE CLUB WOMAN."

THE "Club Column" of the daily and weekly newspaper has come to be such a feature of the press all over the United States that it is well to consider it in its entire length and breadth. No one has yet collected the facts in regard to the club column, but probably the first attempt was made some eight or nine years ago by Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, who was then on the Boston Globe, and known as "Jean Kincaid." Her department consisted of about half a column of brief notes in regard to what the clubs and associations of Boston were doing. It was discontinued after a few months, when Mrs. Merrill retired from the paper, and has never been taken up again on the Globe.

In 1894, which seems to be a year when the club spirit swept more generally over this country than ever before, the Boston Herald opened a club department in charge of Mrs. Elisabeth Merritt Gosse, whose "Among the Women's Clubs" is still a prominent feature of that paper, Mrs. Gosse having established her reputation as one of the best editors of such a department in the country. In October of that year the Boston Transcript established in its Saturday evening edition a department, "Among the Women's Clubs," under the care of the editor of The Club Woman, which is still making its appearance every week, as usual. These two club columns were then the leading ones, and we think it is safe to say that they started the fashion for the hundreds of others that are in existence today. It was a year or so before the New York papers took up this special department work, although now not only nearly all the city papers, but the suburban weeklies and many important monthlies, have established women's club departments.

The department which is conducted by Mrs. Cynthia West-aver-Alden on the New York Tribune is to-day one of the best in the country, Mrs. Alden's many experiences as a newspaper woman, her good judgment and thorough ability fitting her admirably for the conduct of such a column.

Of Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Welch's in Harper's Bazar it is almost unnecessary to speak, so well known and so highly appreciated is it among the clubs throughout the country. Mrs. Henrotin also has contributed largely to the department in the New York Sunday Journal for the past year, although the department is edited by a young man.

One of the best departments which we have seen, the brightest, the most varied and the most interesting to those of us who read many club departments, is conducted by Miss Zona Gale of the Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis. Although confining herself to Wisconsin clubs, Miss Gale makes her work so sparkling and original that it is interesting to many outsiders. The Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette has a fine department conducted by Mrs. Dora Goodwin, and the Salem Gazette has one by Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods, the well-known writer. Miss Clara B. Adams also has a department in the Lynn (Mass.) Item, which is extensively read by club women of that city.

A new department recently opened is in the Boston Saturday Sun and in charge of Miss Florence Everett, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation. From her wide knowledge of clubs throughout the State, and her clear, definite style of writing, Massachusetts women are expecting a fine department every Saturday, especially as Miss Everett promises to treat her subject on different lines from the many club columns of the East.

A few clubs have their own special organs, such as the Jersey City Woman's Club, which publishes a bright little four-

page sheet, called *The Outlook*. This is conducted by members of the Woman's Club, the contributions being mostly from members, and the matter, of course, being mostly local, but exceedingly well handled and cleverly written. In Newark, N. J., *The Club Owl* has recently made its appearance; its object being to raise money for a club house which the Woman's League of that city is planning to build. This, too, is a bright and interesting club paper, but especially for the citizens of New Jersey.

The *Northwestern Monthly*, published at Lincoln, Nebraska, has a very excellent department of the women's clubs, conducted by Mrs. Frances H. Ford, under the title "Outside Educational Forces Department." As Mrs. Ford is a member of the Board of the General Federation, and a woman widely known for her interest in club and educational matters, she is uncommonly well fitted for the handling of a department like this in a dignified and largely circulated magazine. Miss Minnie J. Reynolds of Denver has a very interesting club department in the *Rocky Mountain News*; the Christmas number of that paper, which was issued by the Denver Woman's Club, giving a remarkable amount of reliable information in regard to Western women and their work.

The Michigan women have an organ called *The Interchange*, which voices the work of the Michigan Federation, and prints occasional valuable papers read before club women. The *Interchange* is both helpful and interesting, and shows that the women back of it are keeping up to the times.

In Pueblo, Colorado, too, there is a paper called *Colorado Women*, which is practically the organ of the Colorado Federation, and which brings us much valuable news from that region. Utah also has a woman's paper, called *The Review*, which keeps its readers in touch with club work; while Illinois has a similar magazine called *Club Life*, published at Quincy, Ill., which has full reports of the local clubs and the work of that State.

The *Period of Progress*, published in Buffalo, has much that is interesting from Western New York, while the *Rome Georgian*, which is issued by a woman, has a great deal of fine club news from Georgia, edited by Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, president of the woman's club of that town. Mrs. Willis Lord Moore, the former president of the Kansas Social Science Federation, is conducting a club department in the *Californian Magazine*, at Los Angeles, Cal. Miss Sarah B. Harris of Lincoln, Neb., publishes a wide-awake, up-to-date, clean paper, of which any woman might be proud, and in it she has a fine woman's club department that covers the territory around her. In Syracuse, N. Y., there is a handsome society paper called *Remarques*, in which Miss Jennie Chapin has an ably conducted woman's department. At Atlanta, Miss Isma Dooly conducts a woman's department on the *Constitution*, which shows the remarkable interest the Southern women are taking in the club movement of to-day.

These, of course, do not begin to cover the various woman's club columns and departments of this country. In Boston, even, there are several which we have not mentioned. Miss Marion Howard Brazier has recently started an excellent department in the *Sunday Post*, while Miss Cara Barnard in the *Traveler* and Miss Dunklee in the *Record* have for a year or two conducted departments. Mrs. Edward S. Osgood, who conducts our *Open Parliament*, has a most interesting club column in one of the Portland papers. But it is useless to attempt to enumerate them all. It is evident from the fact alone that the newspapers see the necessity of giving up two to four columns a week to the work of women's clubs, that even the most conservative editors have come to realize that the woman's club is one of the great forces of the present age.

We have thus far omitted to mention that first of all women's club journals, *The Cycle*, which was started by Mrs. Jennie C. Croly ten or twelve years ago, and was conducted by her up to within two years. *The Cycle* was the first of its kind, and is even to this day greatly beloved by the older club women in this country. The story of its unfortunate demise need not be told in this column; the mistake seeming to have been in changing it from its character as a woman's club paper into something else. A great many women of to-day are mourning the loss of their beloved *New Cycle*.

It was because of the great field which is every year growing wider and more imperative, that *The Club Woman* was started; not as a local organ, or having for its purpose the putting forward of any Eastern, Northern, Southern or Western locality, but as a medium of connection between the State Federations throughout this country; and to keep the women from all parts of the United States in touch with each other. The reception which *The Club Woman* has had at the hands of all this noble army of club women in the great General Federation is already a matter of record. That there was such a field has been splendidly demonstrated by the cordial reception which *The Club Woman* has had in all parts of the country. She now wishes to express her thanks for the many, many words and letters of welcome which have greeted her appearance, and the cordial support she is receiving everywhere.

#### WITH THE PIONEER CLUB.

Alice M. Wood, Muskegon, Mich.

**T**HE Pioneer Club is but small in membership, but, then, the town is small, too, so what can you expect? Yet the amount of solid reading, historical, philosophical, and even political, that those six women have done in the space of eight years, meeting once a week, would astonish one not familiar with the day of small things.

Then, everyone knows everyone else, and has learned to steer her individual bark past sunken rocks and quicksands of prejudice; and if a collision seems imminent, then does the Ameliorator step deftly to the helm and steer the conversational yacht into clear waters.

The Pioneer Club always meets with the Professor's wife because her house is full of books. They read in turn, the others busy with their needles, until four o'clock, then chat over a social cup of tea. As the clock struck the Doctor's wife laid down Schopenhauer's "Wisdom of Life," and wondered audibly if the author was a married man. No one seemed to know.

"There's one delightful thing about Schopenhauer," said the Lawyer's wife, "one feels that whatever his conduct might have been, it could be no worse than his teachings. When I read Carlyle I am all the time instituting a mental comparison between his lofty sentiments and rules for the guidance of the public, and the practice of the real Carlyle, as poor Jeanie knew him."

"Schopenhauer is certainly the most restful philosopher I ever read," said the Dictator. "It is a relief, occasionally, to read a book that is neither a direct nor an indirect criticism upon one's daily life. I get tired of being continually exhorted and preached at. The essence of this man's philosophy is that this world is a pretty poor place anyway, and the best we can do is to get through it as comfortably as possible."

"Not a very elevating doctrine," said the Doctor's wife.

"No," replied the Dictator, "but I get so tired of being elevated."

"Then you agree with Helen Watterson Moody," said the Professor's wife, taking a magazine from the table. "Listen



to this—"If a Woman's Club fairly expresses her idea of fun, and a man's club stands for his, it appears at once how vast and how melancholy is the superiority of the man in the gentle art of enjoying himself."

"That's it," said the Dictator pathetically, "it's so fatiguing to have one's wagon always hitched to a star."

"The fact is," said the Ameliorator, "women see so much that needs doing to improve matters generally, that they feel it would be almost criminal to make a business of enjoying themselves."

"The author says further," remarked the Professor's wife, still turning over the leaves of the magazine, "that she would like to be the propagandist of a new and serious mission, the mission of being less serious."

The club smiled at this, and the Lawyer's wife asked if this feeling of universal responsibility had always been a feature of the female mind, or if it could be traced to the "advanced woman" sentiment of a later period.

"I have no patience with the 'advanced woman' idea," said the Doctor's wife firmly. "I think about all these things exactly as I have always thought."

"So does Sun-do-move Jasper," said the Dictator sharply.

"For my part," said the Lawyer's wife impulsively, "I'm ashamed of myself every time I think of the women who have gone through fire and water for the good of their sex. Here I have sat by my quiet fireside and shivered when I have thought of the scorn and obloquy which have been heaped upon these women, and considered myself too fragile a flower to survive the frosts of social ostracism; and yet, when the end comes for which they have almost literally 'sailed thro' bloody seas,' I shall step serenely forth and take my share of the prize and say that my heart has been with them all along."

The Professor's wife asked, "How does this change in public sentiment, which we all admit to have taken place, affect a woman's daily life? I don't mean a business woman or a working woman; I mean a housewife, as we are."

"There is no change," said the Doctor's wife. "We lead from morning till night, week in and week out, the same life we led ten years ago."

"No, indeed," cried the Lawyer's wife, "we don't wear our shoes so tight, nor our corsets so tight; we take more exercise—"

"Sensible women," interrupted the Doctor's wife with asperity, "never wore their clothes too tight."

"I have some Harper's Bazar's of ten years ago," said the Extremist, "and I'll bring them over and you can compare the waists of those with the waists in this week's Bazar. I know when I was married I had to take a button-hook to squeeze my bodices together, and I was a slim girl then."

"I have often wished I were the Benevolent Despot the historian referred to, or the Pope, for instance," remarked the Dictator. "I would order every corset burned. When I awake in the morning I feel that it is a great and glorious thing to be alive. I think that I have the kindest husband, the nicest children, the pleasantest home and the most competent cook in the city. Then I put on my corsets and everything looks different. I go down to breakfast and the coffee has been cooked too long and the children are plain and stupid. That wretched instrument of torture changes my whole view of life, and from the most brilliant optimist I become a gloomier pessimist than old Schopenhauer here. Nature is never unkind to women. It is a grand thing to be a woman, a wife, and a mother. It is only the foolish restrictions that fashion, society, and most of all, the conventionality of her own sex, have thrown about women that make her life any less desirable than that of a man."

"I wouldn't wear them so tight," said the Doctor's wife.

"I don't wear them tight," said the Dictator indignantly; "but if I have floating ribs, it's their business to float."

"There's no law obliging a woman to wear corsets," said the Doctor's wife with an air of finality.

"I did leave mine off for two years once, after I heard one of those slim, pretty women lecture on dress reform," admitted the Dictator.

"I remember," said the Doctor's wife calmly; "you looked hideous."

"I did," said the Dictator firmly. "I loathed myself. It's positively criminal for any woman to be as comfortable as I was then."

"I have no use," said the Doctor's wife, summing up the whole question of reform in dress, "for these women that prove their superiority to everyone else by going about in a bonnet that ought to be accompanied by a written apology."

"If I were the Pope," said the Extremist, reverting to the previous question, "I would forbid the sacraments of the church to any one who did not take a bath every week, and I would grant a plenary indulgence to any one who took one every day."

"And I," said the Professor's wife, "would excommunicate every man who used an overcheck rein, and every woman who wore birds on her bonnet."

All smiled, for no matter how a conversation starts, the Professor's wife always gets back to dead birds and overcheck reins.

"If one woman, high in station like the President's wife, or the Princess of Wales," continued the Professor's wife, "would put her veto on murdered birds and overcheck reins, it would do more good than could be done by a lifetime of effort of ten thousand obscure women like myself."

"Sometimes it is hard," said the Ameliorator softly, "to be so handicapped by our lack of influence when we see those whose one word would do wonders, neglect or refuse to say that word. But let us never forget

"God's in His heaven,  
All's well in the world."

The woman's club movement is distinctly educational. A close student of social economics said to me the other day that he regarded the woman's club movement as one of the most logical developments of the new education that had yet been evolved, because it recognized the fact that education is not limited to the school period, but continues to the last day of a man's life; and that the great department clubs correlated the various movements in which they are engaged, and thus secured an all-round view.—Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin.

### COMPENSATION.

(Pat in America to his sweetheart in Ireland.)

O Bridget, dear, be comin' here  
Right to the arms of Pat.  
Don't stay away another day;  
Be after mindin' that.  
(To which she replies:)  
O Pat, me lad; now don't fale bad,—  
I've married Barney Rue.  
Now we've a bye: to give you joy  
I've named the child for you.

W. Hoisit.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

**T**HIS department is open for questions on all subjects pertaining to women's clubs. It will be an "Open Court," in which every club woman is invited not only to ask questions but to assist in answering them.

Half-minute questions and one-minute answers will be the rule governing all participants.

Address all communications for this department to Correspondence Editor, The Club Woman, 104 School Street, Egleston Square, Boston, Mass.

Questions are numbered consecutively; replies should be numbered to correspond with the questions.

## QUESTIONS.

12. After listening to the very interesting paper, so impressively given by Mrs. Hornbrooke, upon "The Destruction of our Wild Birds" at the Federation meeting in Attleboro, Mass., I feel sure that every woman there was in sympathy with it, and I wonder if each woman will do something individually to help the cause along.

They can eliminate the "aigrettes" from their hats and burn them, not give them away. They can urge the observance of "Bird Day" in the schools of their towns, and they can join the Audubon Society and help the cause wonderfully by aiding that society with their membership fees in the printing of and spreading their circulars abroad.

Why is it that when this subject comes before the Federation meetings the Audubon Society is not mentioned nor people urged to join it?

That society is doing a great deal and has local secretaries in many towns, and it seems as if these meetings are just the places to call attention to its work and help to swell its numbers.

A Social Secretary.

13. Will the railroads make special rates to delegates going to the Denver meeting? If so, can those who are not accredited delegates take advantage of the reduced rate; will they be permitted to?

14. I have been appointed chairman of a committee on civics and I don't know just how to go to work. We have never had any study of this subject in our club, but feel the need of it and all are interested in having the committee propose some scheme or plan of work and study. Will not some club woman give me a few hints and pointers on this, please?

## ANSWERS.

6. "Can you give me any data with regard to the organization of Mothers' Clubs?"

In our city we have ten Mothers' Circles, one in each school building, which are one year old, and three kindergarten circles that are three years old, and by the middle of February we will have fifteen circles or clubs in our city well attended and very interesting.

We are using Miss Elizabeth Harrison's "Study of Child Nature" as a text-book, and have compiled questions that will suggest themselves while reading the text-book.

I have been gathering reports from the different circles as to average attendance and practical results, and the reports are very encouraging. "Mothers are much enthused concerning the real needs of their children, mentally as well as physically." "A great help in checking bad habits, such as smoking

among the boys, etc." "Brings mothers and teachers in closer touch." This is a grand work, for while we are improving ourselves we are helping others. It seems to me it is the broadest and most enlightened work ever undertaken.

"The past year has brought a decided increase of interest among women in the home as a subject deserving their scientific and practical consideration. Women's clubs may be expected after a time to recognize more fully than at present the family and home as rich subjects for study and work. The change from the individual to the family is very near the pivot of the social problem of the times."

I shall enclose one of our question books, possibly some club just starting would like something of the kind to aid them. Price ten cents, or one dollar per dozen.

Mrs. W. C. Findley, Pres. of Twelve Circles,  
406 Perkins St., Akron, Ohio.

11. We had no public library in our city, and nobody would stir about it. It was before club days. We had had a Young People's Union, for which a small library had been collected. The Union had died, but the library was left. A few ladies agreed to make this a nucleus for a public library. We looked over the old books, rebound some, mended others, covered all. We sent out requests to all our friends and the public for contributions of readable books, old or new. We met with considerable success; many useless, but more useful books were sent in. All worth it were numbered, covered and arranged. Some money was given, which was spent for new books. A room was engaged (whether free or not I forget), a librarian volunteered his services, and all of us helped in turn, and the library was opened Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings. The rush for books surprised even us. More people became interested, and more donations came in. When we had collected a few hundred books we offered the library to the city, upon condition that they would pay the running expenses. The offer was accepted, a legal deed of gift made out, and now we have one of the best public libraries in the State.

What was done by a few individuals could much more easily be done by a woman's club. A *beginning* is the great thing; only "despise not the day of small things."

M. A. F., Portsmouth, N. H.

9. Inasmuch as in English words, g is soft before e, i and y, and as the Century Dictionary gives that sound to g in the word Cantabrigia, on what authority does The Club Woman give the hard sound of g, as in go.

Just so, but The Club Woman does not determine the pronunciation of the word. I understand that when the club in question was first formed, the "g" in the word was given the soft sound, and that at a later date this was changed to the hard sound. The authorized pronunciation by the club is now with the "g" hard as in "go." The dictionaries do give the "j" sound to the "g" in the words derived from Cantabrigia, but the word is a Latin word and is given now that pronunciation used in colleges and universities, the Roman.

The General Federation of Woman's Clubs have for authority on all parliamentary questions Mrs. Shattuck's "The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law." Every Woman's Club should own a copy. See advertisement of this book in another column.

Be a committee of one to spread the spirit of fellowship in your club.



## OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Conducted by Mrs. Edward S. Osgood.

Is it right for the president to appoint the nominating committee without first putting it to the club if she may?

The president may not appoint the nominating or any committee without the vote of the club, unless there be in the constitution or by-laws a provision to that effect.

A member, obtaining the floor, moves the appointment of a nominating committee. The motion is debated, put to vote, and if carried, then the chair will say, "Of how many shall this committee consist?" This is decided by motion and vote. Then the chair asks, "How shall this committee be appointed?" If the motion be made that the committee be appointed by the chair and this motion is carried, then and not till then, the chair appoints the committee.

The member may move that a nominating committee of (stating number) be appointed by the chair. This would have to be divided if requested. The three motions are frequently combined to save time. If the constitution permits that any committee, nominating or otherwise, be appointed by the president, then no vote is required. Under no circumstances should the presiding officer assume the appointment of any committee. The assembly can always by motion and vote nominate its committees from the floor, each member being entitled to present one name only, unless the committee be created by a resolution in which all the names may properly appear.

What is the difference between the constitution and by-laws?

The constitution embodies the principles of the organization; the by-laws are its rules of government. Both may be, and frequently are united in one, which is called sometimes a constitution, sometimes the by-laws.

If the organization or association has a charter, all else is usually known as by-laws, although some charters call for a constitution and by-laws.

Address all communications for this department to Mrs. E. S. Osgood, 48 Winter Street, Portland, Me. Wherever a constitutional point is involved, send a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws. All correspondence strictly confidential. To insure an answer in the next issue of *The Club Woman* communications should be sent by the 15th.

## BOOK NOTICE.

**W**HEN the average woman wishes she knew how to paint in water-colors, she usually stops with wishing. Comparatively few have the time or the means for a regular course of instruction, while some there be who live in country places where a competent teacher of the art cannot be had for love nor money. To all such women the recent book of elementary instruction, "Water-Color Painting," by Grace Barton Allen (Lee & Shepard, Boston), will be worth far more than its price, which, by the way, is \$1.25. The book is written for amateurs and beginners, and in a delightfully easy and entertaining style. It treats of the selection and care of materials, as well as the methods of work. Flower-painting, landscapes, figures, animals and still life are all dealt with in a way that the intelligent amateur can easily get a clear idea of what is necessary to master before attaining

proficiency in these branches. "There is no such thing," says the writer, however, "as a cut-and-dried recipe for making a good picture." In other words, the hand that wields the brush must be backed by intelligence. Given these and a firm purpose to master the elementary water-color painting, and the amateur who studies carefully this little book is bound to succeed. "The Painter in Oil" and "A Manual for China Painters," by the same author, are also on the press.

Once upon a time there was a little girl who was left motherless at a very early age. Her father, upon the loss of his beloved wife, decided to go into the "Wild West" and took the little girl along with him, simply because she would not let him leave her. They went to the "great pine mine district," where the father became a superintendent and where the little girl grew up to young womanhood, a bright, earnest, heroic creature, the pet of the whole camp, but never losing a bit of the refinement that had been born in her and which was a part of her nature. She had no chance to go to school, this little girl, but her father was a scholar and she grew up a student. She had plenty of out-door life; she shot bears and more than once kept the Indians at bay by her quick presence of mind and her daring. When she arrived at young ladyhood, her father prevailed upon her to come away from the mining districts and go to school. She did so. Some ten or fifteen years ago she came to New York and by sheer pluck, ability and the same kind of daring that made it possible for her to subdue wild Indians, the magnificent courage of innocent, determined American young womanhood, she achieved distinction in several lines, and to-day stands at the very front of the army of women-journalists. She has written a book called "Bushy" which gives the story of her own remarkable life as the pet of the mining camp. It is a pathetic little story and yet full of strange adventures. Some Eastern critics,—men who know nothing of life outside the cities, and women who suppose childhood to be such a sheltered, happy time as our Eastern children know, unless they happen to be of the slums, poor things—some critics have pronounced it an overdrawn picture, an impossible tale; but it is true to the childhood which Mrs. Cynthia M. Westover-Alden of the New York Tribune knew, and it is a book doubly valuable for their children; first, because it is as thrilling as a fairy tale and second, because it is as clean and pure and truthful as the most ardent Sunday school worker could wish. It is more; "Bushy" is of distinct value as showing that a normal, healthy child, born with pure instincts and of refined parents, gains something by such a continual nearness to nature and the "perpetual exaltation of the practical" that no school can teach. It is a book for mothers as well as for children. "Bushy" has just gone into its second edition.

"Manhattan, Historic and Artistic," is another book by Mrs. Westover-Alden which has just gone into a new edition. This is a guide to "Greater New York," and is laid out as a six days' tour throughout the city. It tells the visitor how to see the great metropolis; what routes to follow, what hours the different institutions are open, and which are best worth seeing. It has maps and plenty of good half-tone cuts of prominent buildings. In short, it is just the thing for strangers in New York who desire to see a great deal in a short time, and it is so well written and in so interesting a style, that it does not seem at all like a guide book. Both of Mrs. Westover-Alden's books are published by the Morse Company, of New York.

Will secretaries corresponding with *The Club Woman* please forward a copy of their year book for file in this office.

## General Federation of Women's Clubs.

### LIST OF OFFICERS:

#### President,

MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN,  
Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

#### Vice-President,

MRS. ALICE IVES BREED,  
Deer Cove, Lynn, Mass.

#### Recording Secretary,

MRS. C. P. BARNES,  
1026 3d Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

#### Corresponding Secretary,

MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE,  
1520 Mississippi Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

#### Treasurer,

MRS. FRANK TRUMBULL,  
1439 Franklin Street, Denver, Colo.

#### Auditor,

MISS ANNIE LAWS,  
818 Dayton Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### GENERAL FEDERATION MATTERS.

Several matters of business which are coming before the biennial at Denver will be very important, and Mrs. Henrotin in her recent travels throughout the East and South has called together the club presidents for conference on the subject of amendments to constitutions.

The Federation is now a great body of noble women of which this country ought to be proud, and is proud. It is doing a splendid work, and if carried on in the next two years as it has been for the last four, it will be an organization which will lead everything that has ever been seen in this world. Unfortunately, it is not on a self-supporting basis. Club women of this country ought to be, and no doubt are, willing to make any sacrifices to make this a Federation which can pay its own bills, and not ask, nor allow, women of wealth who happen to be interested to pay the bills of the Federation.

The principal changes which will be offered for consideration at Denver, will be those in regard to fees. First, that necessary expenses incurred by officers in the service of the Federation *shall*, instead of *may*, be refunded from the general treasury by order of the board of directors. In order to make it feasible to do this there will have to be a raise in the annual dues. The rule now is for clubs of one hundred or more to pay ten dollars, and clubs less than one hundred, five dollars. The dues for State Federations of one hundred or more clubs twenty-five dollars; of less than one hundred twelve dollars and fifty cents. These, of course, are payable biennially.

This latter amendment was made at Louisville to open the way, and there will be various propositions made at Denver. One is that the dues for clubs shall be at the rate of five cents per capita of individual membership. This, of course, seems to some of us to be the fairest way. It will, perhaps, come heavy on the women who belong to the large clubs, as the Denver Woman's Clubs, the Chicago Woman's Club, Cantabrigia of Massachusetts, and others, but it also gives the small country clubs exactly the same footing pro rata.

Another thing which will be talked of again, will be the representation of the clubs; whether it shall be direct or through the State Federations. Doubtless the time will come when the State Federations will have to be the medium between the General Federations and the individual clubs. It is doubtful, however, whether the clubs are ready to give up their personal interest of membership in the General Federation as yet. The reason for this change is that no building, if this increase in membership keeps up, can be found in another two years which will accommodate all the delegates to the biennials, and it seems pretty evident that the representation will have to be reduced.

A good way, it seems to us, would be to allow each club, whatever its size, representation through its president, and through no other representative or delegate. The president would, of course, belong to the Council as now, and therefore each club would have its individual vote in the Council or in the open meeting. The representation would be

cut down one-half, and much of the cumbersome business of the biennials could be transacted at the council meetings. This would probably be only an intermediate way of substituting the change, and would yield in the course of time to the other.

It is a suggestion, however, and the problems of all these matters will have to be faced at Denver.

### THE DENVER PROGRAM.

Following is the program for the Denver Biennial as nearly as it is arranged as yet. There may be some slight changes and the names of speakers cannot yet be given.

Monday evening, June 20, Board meeting.

Tuesday morning, June 21, at 11 o'clock, Council meeting.

Tuesday afternoon, 2 to 2.30, a conference of State presidents in Brown Palace Hotel, Mrs. Henrotin, chairman, and a conference of State Chairmen of Correspondence in the Denver Club House, Mrs. Breed, chairman; 3.30 to 5, joint conference of the above in Denver Club House. Topics for discussion: 1. The relation of General and State Federations. 2. The Co-ordination of Educational Forces. 3. The Income of General and State Federations.

Tuesday evening, social meeting of the Board and Council. Wednesday evening, June 22d, at 10, in Broadway Theatre, Mrs. Henrotin, chairman; address of welcome by the Governor of Colorado; the Mayor of Denver; Mrs. E. M. Ashley, for the State; Mrs. S. S. Platt, for the Woman's Club of Denver. Response by Mrs. Henrotin, report of recording secretary, report of corresponding secretary, report of treasurer, report of auditor.

Wednesday afternoon, June 22d, 2.30 to 5, in Denver Woman's Club House, The Home; in Broadway Theatre, Phases of Economic Work in Clubs.

Wednesday evening, at 8, Education, Miss Annie Laws, chairman. Four addresses. Music.

Thursday morning, June 23d, 9.30 to 12.30, Civic Clubs and Village Improvement Associations, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, chairman.

Thursday afternoon, 2.30 to 4, in Broadway Theatre, The Library Movement in the United States; in Denver Woman's Club House, Mrs. Henrotin, chairman, The Press; 4 to 6, receptions in private houses.

Thursday evening at 8, in Broadway Theatre, Mrs. C. P. Barnes, chairman, "Uncut Leaves." (Miss Agnes Repplier and others.) Music.

Friday morning, June 24th, 9.30 to 12.30, in Broadway Theatre, Miss Margaret J. Evans, chairman, Educational Conference.

Friday afternoon, 2.30 to 5, in theatre, "The Industrial Problem as it Affects Women."

Friday evening at 8, in theatre, Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, chairman, Art and Utility.

Saturday, all day, excursion, "Round the Loop." Saturday evening at 8, in theatre, with Mrs. Philip N. Moore, chairman, Folksongs of America.



Sunday morning, June 26th, pulpits of the city churches occupied by women appointed by the Biennial Committee.

Sunday afternoon, at 3, children's meeting, two addresses and music by the children; 4.30 to 6, in one of the churches, vesper service.

Sunday evening, in theatre, Mrs. E. Longstreth, chairman, three addresses on "The Spiritual Significance of Organization," and national songs.

Monday morning, June 27th, at 9.30, in theatre, Mrs. Henrotin, chairman, report of nominating committee; election; new business.

Monday afternoon, 2.30 to 5, in Denver Woman's Club House, Mrs. Cyrus E. Perkins, chairman, informal conference on club methods; 3 to 5, in theatre, conference of literary clubs in three departments; literature, travel and history classes, and current events.

Monday evening, at 8, in theatre, address by Mrs. Henrotin; introduction of new officers; resolutions; social meeting.

The committee will announce the speakers later. Mrs. Henrotin has recently been in Philadelphia in conference with Mrs. Edward Longstreth, chairman. The other members of this committee are Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, and Mrs. Frances M. Ford of Omaha.

The History of the Club Movement, which Mrs. Croly is writing under the auspices of the General Federation, is coming on finely, and will be invaluable to every club woman in the land. The pictures of prominent club women, of club houses, insignia, club flowers, etc., are made, and it is fully expected that the book will be out by the first of May. Surely no woman in the land is better fitted to write such a book than Jennie C. Croly, who was a pioneer in the club movement, and she has had all the assistance from the officers of the Grand Federation possible. Subscribers may address Mrs. Croly at The Chelsea, West 23d street, New York City.

The emblem of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs is known in nearly every country on the globe. It represents forty-four States and 500,000 general club women. It has a Federated Club of Indian women from the Penobscot tribe, two in London, one in India, one in Australia and one in South Africa. The Federation stands for something greater than a social scramble or a selfish gratification for ambition. It builds on the principle of common sense reform, broad democracy and human sympathy. It is constructive, not destructive. Every biennial is a step toward the achievement of its hopes and prayers.

You have had moments of longing for something different from household details, society and even women's clubs. You thought, perhaps, it was religion you wanted, and such an impulse is religious, as every aspiration for good is religious, but it was not the recital of creed you needed, but to have your eyes opened to the beauty of God's universe, to learn that life will never be commonplace if you will give yourself up to nature's influence and let her flood your heart with the cheer, the inspiration, the healthful joy in mere living, which are her gift.—Mrs. L. M. Ritchie, Salt Lake City.

Do you, as an active worker in a woman's club, own a copy of Mrs. Shattuck's "Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law"? There is no excuse for ignorance in parliamentary usages when this book is within reach. The Club Woman will send it to you for seventy-five cents.

## STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

"MAKE a friend of the State president. It would be helpful if every club president would once in a year at least send a personal letter to her, says Alice Frye Briggs, president of the Maine Federation. It certainly gives her an interest and it should give you one. If you do not approve of what the executive board have done, tell her so; she will accept it in a kindly spirit and do her best to rectify the wrong if it exists, or tell you their object and you may be led to see that, after all, they worked for your best interests. The reciprocity bureau should have support. If you have written a good paper full of research, remember to send it to the bureau, because there are many women who have not the books and people to get information from that you have. A willing spirit and a few cents may give help to many."

## ILLINOIS.

The "Suggestions for Practical Work," recently issued by the Illinois State Federation, is one of the most complete things of the kind we have yet seen. They are issued to the corresponding secretary of every club to be read at club meetings, in order that the members may be kept fully informed as to the work in the Federation, and that each club may adopt some of the suggestive lines of work, and be ready to report at the end of the club year as to what work has been accomplished in any direction indicated. This is laying out the work in a practical and organized fashion, which must surely bring good results through Illinois.

The committee on education ask the clubs to appoint standing committees on active work, to interest the community and, wherever practicable, call a public meeting to organize for the promotion of a better knowledge of the science of education, a better understanding of methods employed and a closer sympathy and co-operation between home and school. They recommend the following committees, which are found in existing unions:

First—Child Study; to hold round tables in various school-houses for both parents and teachers.

Second—Physical and Manual Training; to investigate present methods in these lines, and influence the public in the best.

Third—Kindergartens; to influence the public to vote for the introduction of kindergartens into the public school system. This may be accomplished through "Round Tables" and by supporting kindergartens as object lessons in communities where there are none.

Fourth—History. It should arouse an enthusiasm and love in the home and school for the history of our own State, of America and of American institutions.

Fifth—Music and Art. See suggestions of committees on music and art, or consult Chicago Public School Art Society.

Sixth—School Libraries. See suggestions of committees on literature and libraries.

Seventh—Natural Science. It may support the work of the Audubon Society, and interest parents to assist teachers in inculcating a love for nature.

Eighth—School Morals. It should oppose cigarettes and work for manual training in the schools. Children given congenial work with the hands prefer it to vice.

Ninth—School Sanitation.

Tenth—The Press. It should publish educative items of public interest in the local papers.

The committee on philanthropy urges not only practical work, but also a study of philanthropic problems.

1. First and most urgent is the proper care and education of dependent children. The rescue of any child from the streets tends to keep that child out of crime and the courts. Every child saved from overwork in factories and put in school tends to make a self-supporting citizen. Every child taken from abandoned parents, or from poorhouses, and placed in a good family, tends to make a good citizen. Every kindergarten-trained child tends to make a pupil fitted for school life.

2. Wise, adequate care of all wards of the State.

3. Relief of the suffering poor: "That philanthropy which is content to allay distress, is the greatest hindrance to philanthropy which would prevent distress."

Co-ordination of all charities in cities and villages is an absolute need. "Associated charity" alone cures the pauperizing tendency of indiscriminate giving.

4. Arouse a public sentiment which will enforce in every locality the following laws, already on the statute books:

(a) The child-labor law.

(b) The compulsory education law. Report to the proper authorities children out of school when the law compels attendance.

(c) The law prohibiting child-begging. The industrial school law if enforced would abolish the padrone system among children in Chicago.

(d) The law against selling liquor to minors without the written consent of parents.

(e) The law against selling or giving tobacco in any form to a child under sixteen years of age.

5. Arouse public opinion to secure the establishment of parental schools for incorrigible children, and of vacation schools for all who would use them.

6. Clubs engaged in philanthropic work should form study classes for the scientific study of all these subjects in order that the facts may be known, and the best methods for prevention as well as alleviation. One open meeting each year for public discussion by properly equipped speakers, who would speak with authority, might do much in arousing and directing public opinion.

The committee on literature recommends critical attention to the following subjects:

1. Speaking and writing good English.

2. Intellectual development in clubs by continuous, well-directed study and original work in written papers. That selections for children's departments in public libraries shall be carefully supervised.

That reading in schools shall be very much enlarged; that supplementary reading may be more varied; that magazines and papers shall be given to the school library, after home reading, so that they may be used by the mass of school-children.

That home influence shall be made a special object; that it is the mother's duty to know who are her children's companions and what books they read, and that the intellectual atmosphere in which they live shall be of the highest and best.

Some very pertinent remarks are made in regard to the weak, worthless and wicked books which flood the country and invade our homes, libraries and schools, and it is suggested that the combined action of women's clubs may exert a mighty power of good in this direction. Women's clubs have studied for years good literature, and are therefore prepared to lead a crusade against bad books.

The committee on art urges that clubs shall study not only for pleasure and culture, but in a way to insure practical results in the education of taste in their own communities. To this end they suggest that study courses include not merely the history of painting and sculpture, but that the principle of good design be studied in practical and concrete ways. The design

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1. First and most urgent is the proper care and education of dependent children. The rescue of any child from the streets tends to keep that child out of crime and the courts. Every child saved from overwork in factories and put in school tends to make a self-supporting citizen. Every child taken from abandoned parents, or from poorhouses, and placed in a good family, tends to make a good citizen. Every kindergarten-trained child tends to make a pupil fitted for school life.

2. Wise, adequate care of all wards of the State.

3. Relief of the suffering poor: "That philanthropy which is content to allay distress, is the greatest hindrance to philanthropy which would prevent distress."

Co-ordination of all charities in cities and villages is an absolute need. "Associated charity" alone cures the pauperizing tendency of indiscriminate giving.

4. Arouse a public sentiment which will enforce in every locality the following laws, already on the statute books:

(a) The child-labor law.

(b) The compulsory education law. Report to the proper authorities children out of school when the law compels attendance.

(c) The law prohibiting child-begging. The industrial school law if enforced would abolish the padrone system among children in Chicago.

(d) The law against selling liquor to minors without the written consent of parents.

(e) The law against selling or giving tobacco in any form to a child under sixteen years of age.

5. Arouse public opinion to secure the establishment of parental schools for incorrigible children, and of vacation schools for all who would use them.

6. Clubs engaged in philanthropic work should form study classes for the scientific study of all these subjects in order that the facts may be known, and the best methods for prevention as well as alleviation. One open meeting each year for public discussion by properly equipped speakers, who would speak with authority, might do much in arousing and directing public opinion.

The committee on literature recommends critical attention to the following subjects:

1. Speaking and writing good English.

2. Intellectual development in clubs by continuous, well-directed study and original work in written papers. That selections for children's departments in public libraries shall be carefully supervised.

That reading in schools shall be very much enlarged; that supplementary reading may be more varied; that magazines and papers shall be given to the school library, after home reading, so that they may be used by the mass of school-children.

That home influence shall be made a special object; that it is the mother's duty to know who are her children's companions and what books they read, and that the intellectual atmosphere in which they live shall be of the highest and best.

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Hornbrooke of Newton continued the general subject of the morning, speaking on "The Destruction of Our Wild Birds." Of late years, she said, the demand for feathers in millinery has been greater than ever before. Parts of Florida have been devastated, and in the most cruel manner, by the men employed for this purpose by the wholesale millinery interests. "This," said Mrs. Hornbrooke, "throws the responsibility upon the women who purchase the wings and breasts and even bodies of dead birds for the ornamentation of hats and bonnets."

Mrs. Helen A. Ball of the Worcester Woman's Club started the discussion relative to the suppression of this wicked form of feminine vanity.

Clifton F. Hodges, Ph. D., professor of physiology in Clark University, took for his theme "The Waste of Animal Life," and his ideas were presented in a clear and forcible address. Mrs. Louise Prosser Bates, A. M., Ph. D., of the Rhode Island Woman's Club, led the discussion that followed.

The next meeting will be held in Lowell, April 14, when the Middlesex Club will entertain the Federation.

#### MISSOURI.

"From out the magical beauty of a genuine New England day," writes a correspondent, "the whiteness of whose drifting snow seems typical of the thoughts our club women have brought to scatter gently over us, we of grand old Missouri send to all sister Federations our third annual greeting with resume of meeting held at Sedalia, Jan. 19-21st.

"Hearts and homes have opened wide to receive and entertain as honored guests both delegates and visitors. The elegantly furnished and decorated hall placed at our disposal, the choice music, of which even Boston might be proud, the receptions, public and private, have left sunny memories of Sedalia, while the beautiful presence of dear Mrs. Allen, fostering mother of our early years, and the harmony pervading the whole meeting, has fallen like the snow-flakes with their Benedicite."

Literary treats were numerous. The address of welcome, the response and the president's address were not at all the stiff and studied efforts which are usually looked for under those titles, but warm and spontaneous expressions of good-fellowship. The prayer offered by Mrs. Mary A. Donohoe was a consecration.

The two-minute reports came within the time limit, and many had half a minute to spare.

The musical numbers were exceptionally fine from first to last.

The papers representing the standing committee were greatly enjoyed, and the discussions which followed brought out many strong points.

The discussion of civics, following an excellent introductory paper, was terse and keen, showing that women are intelligently observant of the civic life about them, from charter to ward primaries.

The bureau of reciprocity reported by a well-written and well-presented paper on "The Weakness of the Imperial Idea."

A most interesting and encouraging report of the recent educational session of the Social Science Federation of Kansas was given by the president, Mrs. Dr. McClintock of Topeka. "Household Economics" was discussed by Mrs. Maud H. Lacy of St. Louis, vice-president of the National Society, and a stirring and magnetic speech upon the influence of club life on women was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle Saxon of Memphis.

Mrs. Lacy said, among other things: The idea that woman requires any special training for her duties as a mother and home maker is a comparatively new one. It originated in the minds of earnest, thoughtful women who recognized the

lack in an education which gave to them so many things they did not need, but left them totally unfitted to meet the responsibilities of the household, and it has developed into an effort to place within the reach of every woman the means of supplying this lack. This movement may be called one of the first fruits of the higher education for women. The world is at last recognizing the importance of scientific training, and household economics is being taught in many of our leading schools and colleges; it is treated of in books and periodicals and is the subject of lectures and study clubs throughout the country.

Progress in this work, however, is slow, because it has to deal with the most immovable of all conservative elements—"the eternal feminine." Women are always opposed to innovation. They do not take kindly to changes of any kind. Personality and conservatism are two forces that have kept the home in so primitive and chaotic a condition. Few women seem to realize that these incessant complaints concerning the difficulties of housekeeping and the apparently unsolvable servant problem are not very creditable to them. Since woman herself has created this condition, she alone can remedy it.

Does it not occur to the thoughtful club woman that while Egyptology, the Greek drama and prehistoric man are very interesting subjects, it might be well for the woman of to-day, besieged as she is with perplexities in the home, if instead of trying to get away from these perplexities she spend some of the time that remains for study in learning how to meet and conquer them?

We have started out to solve the problems of the world. Let us begin by solving our own. To give to the world the ideal home would indeed be the vindication of the club woman.

Mrs. Richard P. Bland, who was unavoidably detained in Washington, sent greetings to the convention, and her paper upon "The Philosophy of Literature" was read by Mrs. E. M. Shepherd of Springfield. Mrs. Edward Dangerfield of Joplin and Mrs. Margaret J. Phelps of Springfield also spoke in the department of literature.

The report of the committee on art was submitted by Miss Laing of Kansas City, and was a veritable word picture. She asked the teachers and educators to unite in making art practical in its effects on our everyday life.

On the evening of Thursday, the 20th, Professor John Picard of the Columbia University and Mr. John R. Kirk, State superintendent of public schools, addressed the Federation upon the co-operation of club-work with school education.

Mrs. J. C. McClintock of Topeka, president of the Kansas Social Science Federation, gave an interesting review of the educational meeting held by the Social Science Federation during the convention of the State Teachers' Association.

One of the most brilliant papers read during the convention was that of the new president, Mrs. Laura E. Scammon of Kansas City, on "What the Clubs May Do for Education," which appears elsewhere in *The Club Woman*. By the way, *The Club Woman* was recommended to the women of the Federation as a most desirable periodical for home and club reading.

The Sedalia Federation gave a reception in honor of Mrs. John A. Allen of St. Louis, retiring president, in the hall in the Royal Tribe of Joseph building. The guests came and went informally between 9 and 11 o'clock. Quiet street gowns had been exchanged for elegant evening attire, and rich satins and veilings of chiffon gleaming with the scintillations of many gems were further enhanced with Federation pins and attractive ribbon badges—blue and yellow for the General Federation; white and yellow, the State Federation colors; green, the delegates' own badge, and home club colors.

Great esteem and affection were expressed for the retiring president, Mrs. John A. Allen of St. Louis, for her unceasing



efforts and her never-failing interest for the Missouri Federation.

The newly-elected president, Mrs. Scammon, expressed her appreciation of the honor bestowed upon her, and paid a pretty compliment to Mrs. Allen by begging the ladies to remember how difficult it would be to stand in the shoes of a guardian angel without her wings.

The present traveling library committee was retained to carry on the work for another year. An educational committee is this year added to the standing committees; household economics as a special study will be considered; there will be the added impetus to all forms of club work, which the biennial gives, and it may be believed that reports at the annual meeting to be held in Springfield in November next will witness another increase of power for good.

Missouri now has a listed club organization of 194 clubs, with many others still to be heard from. Of these eighty-two are banded together in the State Federation, representing at least 3,500 individual members. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Mrs. Laura E. Scammon of Kansas City; first vice-president, Mrs. Ellen D. Lee of St. Louis; second vice-president, Mrs. W. K. James of St. Joseph; recording secretary, Mrs. E. E. McClellan of Sedalia; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. B. Wright of Kansas City; treasurer, Mrs. A. R. Levering of Hannibal; auditor, Mrs. Josephine A. Carey of Joplin; directors, Mrs. John A. Allen of St. Louis, Mrs. Sallie Potter Sneed of Sedalia and Mrs. E. M. Shepherd of Springfield.

#### WASHINGTON.

The Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its second convention at Spokane, June 14th, 15th and 16th. The president and delegates to the G. F. W. C. biennial will then proceed to Denver. There are forty clubs already in the State Federation and the applications of several more are before the committee on eligibility, [A. H. H. Stuart, treasurer W. S. F. W. C., Olympia, Washington.]

#### CALIFORNIA.

For some time past the bright women who take a leading part in the woman's club movement have favored the idea of a San Joaquin Valley Federation of Woman's Clubs. Northern California and Southern California have such Federations, and the plan has been a great success, and on January 31st delegates from several of the leading women's clubs of the San Joaquin Valley met at Fresno in the parlors of the Hughes Hotel and organized all the clubs of the valley into a Federation.

The delegates present represented about 1000 women. Those in attendance from the local clubs were Mrs. L. H. Hatch, Leisure Hour Club; Mrs. H. W. Wilbur, Query Club; Mrs. C. L. Walter, Wednesday Club, and Miss Nellie Boyd, Parlor Lecture Club.

The outside delegates were Mrs. Oliver C. Conley, Bakersfield; Mrs. S. P. Carr and Mrs. Emma Fox, Lemoore; Mrs. B. M. Alford, Tulare; Mrs. George A. Dodge, Hanford; Mrs. F. E. Cross, Visalia; Mrs. Will Madden, Sanger; Mrs. Sedelia M. Lowell, Madison.

Miss Nellie Boyd called the meeting to order, stating the object for which the delegates had assembled. Miss Ethel Nourse was elected temporary secretary.

There was considerable discussion as to the details, although the ladies were all in favor of forming the Federation, and the organization was effected.

It was decided to hold the first meeting of the Federation in Fresno on the 12th, 13th and 14th of May, and only members of the several woman's clubs belonging to the organization will be admitted. The officers of the San Joaquin Federation are

Miss Nellie Boyd, president; Mrs. L. H. Hatch, first vice-president; Mrs. Stephens, second vice-president; Mrs. George A. Dodge, secretary, and Mrs. F. E. Cross, treasurer.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The directors of the New Hampshire Federation had a midwinter meeting at Keene, which took the form of a reception, given by the Fortnightly Club of that place on the 5th of January. There was a delightful afternoon tea, with entertainment for both mind and body, and the occasion was much enjoyed both by the officers of the New Hampshire Federation and the Keene ladies. At a board meeting held the same evening the following representatives of the New Hampshire Federation were chosen as delegates and alternates to Denver in June: President, Mrs. Eliza Nelson Blair, Manchester; delegates, Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke, Manchester; Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter, Concord; Miss Catherine L. Runnells, Nashua; Mrs. Ellen M. Mason, North Conway; alternates, Mrs. Ellen L. McLane, Milford; Mrs. Harriet B. L. Perkins, Somersworth; Miss Anna A. Blanchard, Keene; Mrs. Charles F. Sawyer, Dover.

#### KANSAS.

The session of the Kansas Social Science Federation, held in Topeka on the afternoon of December 30th, in connection with the State Teachers' Association, was a most interesting one, reflecting great credit on Mrs. McClintock, the president, who so carefully planned every detail. To begin with, there was a fine audience, which is always an inspiration to speakers.

The program included the following papers: "Art in the School Room," Mrs. Waterman Stone, Lawrence; "Manners and Morals," Mrs. Lillian W. Hale, Kansas City, and "Physical Culture in the Common School," Mrs. H. M. F. Bear, Wellington. All these papers were excellent, bringing out valuable discussion.

Among the practical results of this meeting of the club women and the teachers are cleaner and more artistic school houses, better manners and morals among the pupils, and the great advancement of the traveling library scheme, that means in the near future a good library in all the villages and towns of the State. The plan to have the State Library used for the benefit of the people of the State is to be recommended. Just as city libraries supply the suburban districts of the city, so will the State Library do the larger work, in supplying the towns and villages, or even neighborhood, with deserved books. The idea is suggested for use among the other Federations.

There is, says Mr. Herbert William Hart, "no question of social economics as important as that of bread reform," and, he adds, "that applies particularly to the United States." In showing the important relation of food reform to the health and well-being of all civilized communities, he quotes from Brillat-Savarin, who said: "The destinies of nations depend on the manner in which they feed themselves," and then he launches the announcement that "the scourge of all civilized countries is white bread." Bread made from the whole wheat was the kind of bread eaten by the ancient Romans, Greeks, Gauls, and Britons. Without this kind of bread the greatest men that have ever lived before or since the Christian era could not have accomplished what they did. The proper kind of bread should contain all the properties of the wheat, including the lime, iron, and silex absolutely necessary to make pure, healthy food, and for want of which the American people employ thousands of dentists to supply imperfect teeth, which would grow to perfection if nature were not handicapped by the ignorance of the natural laws of dietetics. Shredded wheat contains all these properties in their most digestible form. In our domestic science department will be found several valuable recipes for preparing this delicious food.

## WHAT SOME CLUBS ARE DOING.

THE PALLAS CLUB of Athens, Ohio, has been in existence something over three years and has made satisfactory and commendable progress. Its official roster is as follows: Martha A. Boughton, president (wife of Prof. Willis Boughton of Ohio University); Miss Nan Linton, vice-president; Mrs. Charles Hopkins, recording secretary; Mrs. (Prof.) D. J. Evans, corresponding secretary; Mrs. (Dr.) K. Tinker, treasurer, all of Athens, O. The maximum limit of its membership is forty-five—this limit was early reached, and there are at all times quite a number of other women on the waiting list anxious to become members when vacancies occur. This is an enterprising and up-to-date band of noble women, battling for all that is ennobling and elevating to mankind. The second and third anniversaries were celebrated at Hotel Berry, in Athens, O., with club tea. These entertainments have received unstinted praise from the press and invited guests—the recent celebration occurred on the evening of the 29th ult. The club convened in the parlors of the aforesaid hotel at 7 P. M., and the guests were received by the officers as a reception committee. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Boughton. A song was beautifully rendered by a trio of members with Miss King, a celebrated musician, at the piano, after which the president, in a very happy and complimentary vein, introduced the ex-president, Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Senator Carpenter, who extended a greeting in a manner that made all feel a cordial welcome. The company was favored by a piano solo grandly performed by Prof. Phillips of the Ohio University. An original sonnet of rare merit, by Mrs. Alice Pilcher Kirkendall, an honorary member, was read in her absence by Mrs. M. L. Means, who embellished it with her melody of voice and graceful address. By request, Athens' celebrated artist, Mrs. Norris, led a quartet in the rendition of a favorite song which elicited most hearty applause. At this moment refreshments were announced by the president. The assembly at once repaired to the dining hall, where covers were laid for one hundred, which was beautifully and exquisitely decorated with flowers and colors of the club, which are olive green and pink. When all were seated Divine blessing was invoked by Prof. Evans of Ohio University. After a delicious menu had been served the president introduced Mrs. Hopkins as leader for the evening, who called the roll of the members, who responded with "Pallasian sense or nonsense" that sparkled with humor or grave logic, according to individual characteristics. Here time and space forbids me to speak in fitting terms of commendation to all, and to single out any would be an injustice, for each in her theme seemed to be the best; however I cannot forbear to say that we were favored with an original poem by the president, Mrs. Boughton, the excellence of which was unanimously conceded. The leader, Mrs. Hopkins, then called for remarks from the guests, who responded in words of encouragement that were highly eulogistic, and after the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" the club adjourned its meeting with high resolve for the future.

THE HEPTOREAN CLUB of Somerville, the New England Women's Clubs, the Thought and Work, and the Woman's Club of Salem, the North Shore Club of Lynn, and the Worcester Woman's Clubs gave receptions to Mrs. Henrotin during her visit to Boston in January. The Daughters of Vermont, Old and New of Malden, the Chelsea Woman's and other clubs also gave "federated receptions" about that time, to which Mrs. Henrotin was invited; but capable as our General Federation president has proved herself, she has not yet solved the problem of being in several places at one and the same time.

THE NORWALK WOMEN'S CLUBS of Connecticut enjoyed a gala day Jan. 27th. A business meeting of the board of directors and the council of the State Federation was to be held. The Central Club of Norwalk offered its clubhouse for the morning sessions, the executive board of the club invited the out-of-town guests to luncheon in the clubhouse, and in the afternoon the Central Club gave a reception to the English Literary Club of Bridgeport, the first movers for Federation, the officers of seven other Bridgeport clubs, and of the Tuesday Afternoon Club of Milford, and to the Norwalk clubs. The guests of honor at luncheon and reception were Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin and Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley Ward, former president of the great Chicago Woman's Club. Mrs. T. K. Noble, president of the State Federation, was ill with a severe cold, and her absence was the only thing which marred an otherwise most delightful day. Mrs. H. H. Pyle, vice-president, presided most efficiently over the business meetings, and Mrs. James Glynn Gregory, president of the Central Club, at the social functions. At the morning meetings Mrs. Charles W. Shelton of Derby, representing the Woman's Club of Ansonia, Derby and Shelton, was made recording secretary, vice Mrs. George Clary, New Britain, resigned. A circular letter recommending that each club devote at least one session the coming year to the study of educational methods in the State was given out, a design for a State pin submitted, and ways and means for sending a proper delegate to Denver considered. Invitations for future meetings were extended by the Woman's Club of Waterbury and the Woman's Club of New Britain. A report of the committee on the bureau of exchange was given.

At noon luncheon was served, covers being laid for fifty.

At 3 P. M., in a pretty hall accommodating several hundred, the afternoon's program was begun by a charming address of welcome from the president of the Central Club. She then introduced Mrs. W. R. Hopson of Bridgeport, State chairman of correspondence for Connecticut, saying we should like to hear something from the only officer of the General Federation resident in our State. Mrs. Hopson spoke in her usual forceful yet modest manner, calling upon Mrs. Charles McCord to speak for the English Literary Club and tell how we came to "Federate." Mrs. McCord, in a graceful, informal talk, told the pleasant story. There was singing by Mrs. James Cannon Newkirk, a talented member of the Central Club, and the addresses of the day by Mrs. Henrotin and Mrs. Ward.

Frappe and wafers were served during the reception which followed by the charming young members of the Girls' Literary Club, and the violin and piano gave a background of sweet sounds.

THE CHICAGO CULTURE CLUB was founded by Mrs. Ella E. Lane Bowes in the Guild room of the Church of the Epiphany, Chicago, Ill., on February 4th, 1895, with 70 women pledging membership.

The object of this organization was to have a course of lectures, under the instruction of a chosen leader, for the advancement of intellectual and social culture and the promotion of love for and excellence in literature, art and music.

On this occasion Mrs. Mary H. Ford gave a lecture on Victor Hugo, after which Mrs. Bowes was chosen president and Mrs. Mary H. Ford was chosen instructor.

The name, sentiment, colors and flower were given by Mrs. Bowes, and also the crest, which is used as a pin, was designed by her.

The privilege of selecting the motto was given to Dr. T. N. Morrison, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, who tendered the Guild rooms as the first club home. The name is the Chicago Culture Club; the motto, "Vis Unita Fortior,"



"Strength United is Stronger"; the colors, red, white and blue; the crest, which is used as a pin, on calendar, stationery, etc., is symbolic, being a pen to represent literature, a wreath for art, backed with a shield in the national colors, red white and blue, with the monogram, C. C. C., across the white face of the shield. The sentiment is: "There is a mistaken idea that culture means to paint a little, to sing a little, to dance a little, and to quote passages from the late popular books. As a matter of fact, culture means mastery over self, politeness, charity, fairness, good temper, good conduct. Culture is not a thing to make a display of; it is something to use so modestly that people do not discover all at once that you have it." The chosen flower, the golden rod, is held sacred "in memoriam of our dead."

The club was reorganized April 1st, 1896, with the following officers: Ella E. Lane Bowes, president; Frances Smallwood Lane, first vice-president; Sarah A. Pond, second vice-president; Alice G. Cornell, third vice-president; Ella D. Nicholson, recording secretary; Miss Anna M. Kohlsaat, corresponding secretary; Clifford Hall Jordan, treasurer; directors, Jane Cresswell Clark, Abbie P. Robinson, Emily B. Maxwell, Sarah A. Lane, Ruth A. Featherstone, Orlena Shackelford, Sarah Rathbone.

The preliminary session of the club was a talk on American art, with occasional musicals, when the life of a musician would be talked of, his works being performed by a competent artist.

Being associated with the Art Institute, many of our meetings were held there.

The club was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, under the name of the Chicago Culture Club, Oct. 25th, 1895, the following women signing the charter, Ella E. Lane Bowes, Frances Smallwood Lane, Sarah A. Pond, Alice T. Cornell, Clifford Hall Jordan, Inez Luella Parker.

The club was received into the General Federation of Women's Clubs, ec. 27th, 1895, and into the Illinois State Federation, March 20th, 1896.

The literary work for the year was a course of lectures and studies on French art and literature, including its early development and progress down to the present time, with a short musical program and a social hour, when light refreshments were served.

This club was among the first to introduce Reciprocity Day for officers and directors of the various women's clubs of the city, this occurring on opening day. At that time all the clubs were well represented.

A reception to the honorary members was given November 25th. Among the honorary members are Miss Harriet G. Hosmer, Bertha Honore Palmer, Virginia C. Meredith, Mrs. Mary H. Ford.

Federation Day, Feb. 3d, the club's first birthday, a reception in honor of the president, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, was given. Several strange coincidences happened during the club year. On the day of the reception to the honorary members the lecture was on Alexander Dumas. Miss Hosmer spoke in his praise, and while Mrs. Ford was giving her very impressive talk news was flashed over the wires that Alexander Dumas was dying and her most beautiful address became at once a fitting tribute to the living and a eulogy to the dead.

On March 2d Professor H. B. Frissell of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, with his negro and Indian students, were present. On this occasion Mrs. Ford's talk was on Charles Baudelaire, and the presence of these students furnished living examples of the results of the principles and teachings of this poet of the new generation, and called forth a unanimous vote to found a scholarship in the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, to be called the Chicago Culture

Club scholarship. There was one evening reception during this year. While the primary object of the club is the promotion of intellectual and social culture among its members, yet a broader influence is hoped for, and although not working in philanthropy in the general acceptance of the word, in its larger sense of love toward mankind, benevolence toward the whole human family, universal good will, the aim of the club is to do all the good in its power. The work is on educational lines, and it is hoped to found more scholarships as time goes on.

One of the innovations in club life was extending the courtesy of membership to the wives of the resident clergy with all the privileges of the club. This is in accordance with the custom among gentlemen's clubs of showing this courtesy to the clergy. The same is shown to the wife of the mayor of Chicago, who is an honorary member by virtue of her husband's office.

It is the pleasure of the club to assist rising musicians by bringing them before the club, and to aid soloists by giving their work consideration, and to hold "Salon Days" with the object of awarding prizes.

There is an Auxiliary Society of young women whose members are known as the Chicago Culture Club Associates. This society shares in the pleasures of the club, without the privilege of voting, at a nominal fee, and may give special entertainments at the discretion of the board of directors of the Chicago Culture Club. The members of this auxiliary society are composed of the unmarried ladies. It has for its officers a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, pro tem, appointed by said president when necessary.

The present officers of the club are as follows: Catherine R. Judd, president; Ella M. Stanford, first vice-president; Fidelia Hoyt Simons, second vice-president; recording secretary, Frances M. Cowper; corresponding secretary, Alice L. Cornell; treasurer, Bell C. Sherman; directors, Elizabeth Shoemaker, Delia E. Boyle, Libbie G. Marshall, Emily B. Maxwell, Agnes Olliver, Mary M. Ward, Florence L. Garrett, Flora M. Wintermeyer.

Chicago Culture Club Association—Miss Harriet Painter, president; Miss Irene Pengrot, vice-president; Miss Belle Collins, secretary.

THE CLUB WOMEN of Denver are pushing a strong campaign this year. The meetings are well attended, and are full of interesting and live discussion upon topics of interest to this day and generation. It is a noticeable fact that the clubs all over the country have begun to take up practical subjects in the meetings, and there is less of the playing at doing something, and more of the real doing. American history, the study of Shakespeare, the investigation of problems, civic and municipal, are the things which seem to be attracting the attention of the women in this day and age. The move is one in the right direction, and long may it continue.

THE BRIGHTHELMSTONE CLUB is one of the bright new clubs in the Massachusetts Federation. At a meeting of the Moral Educational Association of Brighton, held in April, 1896, it was resolved to organize as a woman's club, the membership to include women of Brighton and Allston; and a meeting for that purpose was called in November, 1896. The first meeting as a permanent institution was held in the following January, and the name of Commonwealth was soon chosen for the club. Under this name several meetings were held; nor would a change have been advocated had it not been discovered, when taking steps for incorporation, that another chartered body bore the same name. Then Brighthelmstone,

the old English name for Brighton, was adopted, and the club was incorporated on May 10, 1897. The original board of officers, which, with the exception of two directors, is the same at present, was composed as follows: President, Mrs. Horace E. Marion; vice-presidents, Mrs. Homer Rogers and Mrs. F. L. Winship; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles F. Bates; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. T. Hallett; treasurer, Mrs. Emily J. Burbank; directors, Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, Mrs. Otis H. Marion, Mrs. G. A. Fuller, Miss Addie C. Paine, Mrs. T. E. Pope, Miss Eliza F. Blacker and Mrs. M. E. Bryant. In place of the last two ladies Mrs. G. F. Emerson and Mrs. T. B. Hapgood have been added this season. There are seven standing committees: ethics, discussion, literature and art, house, hospitality, printing, and educational. At first the membership was limited to 150, but it has been since extended to 300, and there are at present (January, 1898,) 212 members. The annual dues are \$3.00, and any woman indorsed by two members becomes, by the payment of this sum, eligible to membership. The annual meeting is held in May. Other meetings take place on the first and third Monday in each month from October to May, inclusive. The second meeting in the month is under the direction of the discussion committee, Mrs. G. F. Emerson, chairman, and the object is to develop the talent of the members. There have been three classes formed under the club's auspices this season, one in current events, another in good citizenship, and the third in the history of literature. The only work besides that of self-improvement undertaken thus far by the Brighthelmstone Club has been in regard to the public schools in Ward 25 (Boston). The question as to how the schools could be helped was considered at one of the regular meetings, and this led to the appointment of a committee, which is at present engaged in arousing the citizens of the ward relative to the condition of two primary schools that are said to be unfit for use. It is hoped that a petition to the school committee may prove of some value, but the result of the effort is yet to be seen. The club believes in taking active measures at home in what affects them as residents, as well as in developing an organized centre for progressive thought. The Brighthelmstone Club joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs last spring, and sent its first delegates to the meeting at Great Barrington.

THE FACT THAT there is nothing at all in a name has been demonstrated some ten times by the present Woman's Club of Lancaster, Wis. The club, which has thirteen members, was organized thirteen years ago, under the name of the Pansy Club, and every winter since has organized under a new name.

THE MILWAUKEE COLLEGE ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION is the club which all the clubs of Wisconsin, in and out of the Federation, regard as the type of departmental organization. Several only experimentally formed are being patterned after the endowment. The branches now on the calendar are English literature, parliamentary law, astronomy, musical literature, revolutionary history, ecology and Biblical literature. There are, besides these weekly meetings or sessions, the bi-monthly general meeting and the quarterly meeting, never without their social features. In method and management the club is very nearly an ideal sectional organization.

ONE OF the oldest women's clubs in the country west of New York is the Fortnightly of Chicago. That club is now about twenty-four years old. It was organized in Chicago

by Mrs. Kate Newell Doggett, who was the wife of a prominent and wealthy merchant of Chicago, a woman who had the courage of her convictions. The aim of the Fortnightly was purely literary and social, and the policy of the club has been to adhere strictly to that clause of the constitution which says that the club was organized for "literary and social culture."

It occupies beautiful rooms in the club building opposite those of the Chicago Woman's Club, and the membership now is 175. While the Fortnightly remains a literary force, Chicago is now so large that several clubs divide the field with it, as the Friday Club, the Young Fortnightly, the Kenwood Fortnightly and fifteen or twenty smaller organizations. But there is plenty of room for all, and Chicago women are famous for doing well whatever they undertake to do at all.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB of York, Nebraska, is now in its fifth year. It was organized and has been sustained for advancement and improvement along educational lines. The club was at first limited to twenty-five members, but the limit was afterward raised to thirty, and recently associate members have been admitted, so that the membership numbers forty at present. The ladies are all enthusiastic as to the results of the club movement, and everything is full of interest. The basis of study has been history from the formation of the club, although there are other lines of work.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Literary Union of Portland, Me., was held in Pine Street Church Saturday afternoon, February 12th. The program was in charge of the committee on education, Miss Annie J. Clark, Mrs. Jennie E. French and Mrs. Oscar R. Wish. Miss Clark presided during the literary program. Miss Mary E. Dunbar, one of Portland's most successful teachers, gave a ten-minute paper on American Educators. A minute and two-thirds each to Noah Webster, Horace Mann, Mary Lyon, Elizabeth Peabody, Mark Hopkins and the American Mother, left the hearer a bit dizzy, but showed the possibility of the Woman's Club. The old and the new education was delightfully contrasted by Miss Elizabeth D. Clark. The influence of the press in educating the masses was presented by Miss Josephine Scott, whose clear and distinct enunciation won her hearty commendation. Mrs. Frank L. Moseley, a typical "American Woman," charmed her audience with sweet stories from child-life illustrative of children as educators. Pleasing as the program was, the music was the feature of the afternoon. There was a violin solo by Miss Cram, delicate in shading and entrancing in pathos, a vocal solo by Miss Rice, that lifted us up to serene heights, but when twenty-seven grammar school children, selected from the upper grades of the several schools under the directorship of Mrs. Anne E. Merrill, stood up under the graceful folds of the star-spangled banner and sang, the applause rose and swelled, and rose again. They sang first an old, old song, and then two new ones. The careful instruction of Mrs. Merrill, who has taught music in the Portland schools since its introduction, was apparent in the exact time, the correct accent and the musical enthusiasm of these children. It was a revelation to many and a delight to all, and illustrated in a most pleasing manner the paper, "Contrasts in Education," which it followed. "America," led by the children's chorus, was the closing number. After the meeting Mrs. Merrill entertained the children, the officers of the club and the committee at her home. The parlors were beautifully decorated, and refreshments were served, Mrs. Merrill's club friends assisting.

E. H. O.



## THE NEW ERA COOKING-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

By Mrs. Harriet A. Higbee, Supt., Worcester, Mass.

Every true mother is asking herself what she can do to insure a successful life for her child. A question of vital importance is, how to lay the foundation for the development of each child into a strong, healthy, happy man or woman who will be a good citizen with an influence for good that will be felt through all time. Mothers are realizing as never before, that they are the real builders of our future men and women; that they have it in their power in a great degree to build their children into whatever they desire, morally, mentally, and physically. The foundation, therefore, must be laid in the years while the boys and girls are constantly with the mother. But how, you ask. We answer, by providing for these growing boys and girls food that will supply an even, well-balanced nourishment for every element of their bodies. Nature's eternal mandate is growth; and where there is growth, there is waste. And this waste must be replenished, even, as we add fresh fuel to the fire to keep it burning brightly. Besides building material food is fuel for the body. All food performs one of three functions. It either furnishes heat and energy, makes flesh, or builds the brain, nerve and bone. To so unite these offices as to produce a harmonious result, is what the mother is striving to do. In this connection there are three important things for the mother to learn. 1st. That her child's body is structural and built from material (food). 2nd. The selection of proper building material. 3rd. The proper preparations of this material. When the mother has learned these three truths and put them into practice, she may control the building of the human structure as readily as the building of a house is controlled. The three classes of food include, (a) the fats and carbohydrates, or fats, oils, sugar and starch,—the heat and energy producers. (b) The proteids, or gluten, albumen and fibrin—the flesh formers. (c) The phosphates, or ash, that is, the minerals, that build nerve, brain and bone. A certain per cent. of each is required daily to offset the waste of the body. Now if we supply too much of one and not enough of the others, friction occurs at once. And the result is made manifest in unnatural conditions, such as peevishness, irritability, etc.; and in some cases, downright illness. Every mother has experienced this effect and perhaps without knowing the cause, yet must have known that there was a cause. She had simply been supplying too much heat and energy producing material in the form of white bread and butter, cake, preserves, confectionery, pastry, etc., and had not supplied enough of the body building material to withstand the force of this heat and energy, and the result was identically the same as though a locomotive engineer had tried to make a 20 horse-power engine do the work of a 40 horse-power engine by the simple addition of fuel. Now to overcome this result, let her reduce the heat and energy making properties. But how may she do this? Right here a difficulty confronts the mother,—that of selecting foods that contain all the necessary properties, and in the correct proportions. The New Era Cooking School comes to aid the mother in solving this problem and gives to her the result of its search after a food product that could be used as a foundation or basis on which to build. After much study and experimenting, the conclusion was reached that whole wheat was the desired basis or standard food product. The next difficulty which presented itself, was how to cook this wheat so as to conserve all its nutritive properties. This was overcome when, after due consideration, we adopted the shredded whole wheat biscuit as our standard food instead of fine flour

bread and other fine flour products, and in presenting it to mothers, we urge the fact that by its use the difficulty of selecting is overcome, and the mother may be certain she is providing a food that is properly cooked, that will contribute to properly nourish every element of her child's body. The preparation of this food is simple. It is a perfect food in itself, yet is combinable with all other natural products, furnishing variety sufficient for every meal; thus aiding the mother to get away from the over carbonaceous diet which is to-day undermining the health of her children. And, desiring to further aid the mothers, The New Era Cooking School will use this publication as a medium from month to month to furnish many valuable recipes for combining and cooking natural food products, such as milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables and nuts, in combination with shredded wheat biscuit. In this issue we have so combined in the following children's lunch the natural foods that contain the necessary elements so as to furnish a perfect and complete nutrition.

**CREAM OF CELERY SOUP.**—Two heads celery, 1 quart milk, 2 oz. butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup rolled shredded wheat biscuit crumbs, 1 tablespoon entire wheat flour, 1 teaspoon salt, paprika to taste, 1 cup thin cream. Wash, scrape, and cut into small pieces 2 heads of celery, and put to cook in enough water to cover. When tender, drain through a sieve, saving all the liquor, which put back on the stove to heat with 1 quart milk. Rub the celery through a sieve till you have removed all the pulp. When the milk boils, add the butter, flour and shredded wheat biscuit crumbs, cooking till it thickens. Strain through a sieve and rub through all that is possible, put back on the fire, add the celery pulp, salt and paprika, and cook slowly 3 minutes, and when it is ready to serve add 1 cup thin cream.

**EGG TOAST.**—Six hard boiled eggs, paprika, celery salt, 1 cup thin cream, 1 level tablespoon butter, 1 level tablespoon entire wheat flour, 4 shredded wheat biscuits. Boil the eggs 20 minutes, cool in cold water, remove shells, separate yolks and whites. Make a cream sauce of the cream, flour, butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon paprika; add the whites of eggs put through potato ricer. Split the biscuit, sprinkle with celery salt, dust with paprika and toast a light brown in oven, remove to warm platter, dress with the sauce, cover the top with the yolks of the eggs put through a potato ricer, garnish with finely minced parsley.

**NUT SALAD.**—One pound English walnuts, 1 head lettuce, Mayonnaise dressing. Crack the nuts so as to keep the halves whole. Turn boiling water over them, let stand five minutes and remove the skin, wipe dry and let them get cold, wash and crisp the lettuce, using only the lightest and most crisp. Arrange the nuts on the leaves and dress with the Mayonnaise or French dressing if preferred.

**BANANAS WITH SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT.**—Six shredded wheat biscuit, 4 bananas, 1 pint milk,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup fine granulated sugar, 1 cup cream whipped, 2 tablespoons powdered sugar. Peel and slice the bananas with a silver knife, cover with the granulated sugar, and set in a cool place. Prepare the biscuit by dipping in the milk, drain off all the milk possible, place on the plates on which they are to be served. Split and fill with the prepared bananas, put the top half back. Put layer of bananas on top, cover with whipped cream sweetened with the powdered sugar, and decorate with little cubes of bright jelly.

The Vital Question, third edition, illustrated, containing 150 choice and tried recipes, a treatise on food, tables of food values, all indexed and nicely bound; published by The New Era Cooking School, Worcester, Mass., will be mailed, post-paid, to any address on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

## PRAISE AND PROFIT FOR WOMAN'S PEN.

The literary editor of the New York Press says the best short stories of the past year were, with few exceptions, written by women, and appeared in *The Black Cat*. It is gratifying to *The Club Woman*, as it must be to every other woman, to know that the women whose work appears in Boston's popular story periodical are handsomely paid and promptly paid. When one receives from \$100 to \$500 apiece for stories covering but half a dozen magazine pages, story writing becomes not only a pleasure but a decided profit.

Among the bright young women who received the above sums from *The Black Cat* for recent stories are Miss Joanna Kins and Miriam Michelson of San Francisco; Mary Footkins and Marian Michaelson of San Francisco; Mary Foot Arnold of Terre Haute, Indiana; Sallie Pate Steen, South Enid, Oklahoma.

The Press devotes nearly two columns of praise to the new departure in the story-telling art, which this fascinating magazine inaugurated, and adds that no publication has done so much for unknown writers and for the great body of intelligent people who read and love a good story for the story's sake and not for its author's sake.

Among other things this critic says: "I believe I have spoken before in *The Press* of the fact that stories submitted to *The Black Cat* are paid for not by length, but by strength. Quality is the thing desired. A story has been sent back to a writer with words like these: 'We will pay you \$100 for your story as it is. If you can reduce it by a third we will pay \$150. If by a half, \$200.' What is wanted is not a tub of water, however pure, with three drops of frangipanni, but the concentrated essence of the story teller's wit. To tell, and tell well, in a few pages what nine out of ten stories tell poorly in half a dozen instalments; to give the people nothing but what is clean and yet exhilarating, and to present itself every month in such handsome shape and handy size that a quiet sense of comfort goes with the compactness, completeness and originality of its contributions: to show no regard for name and fame of author, things so heavily banked on by other publishers for the allurements and beguilement of the public; to pay the right writers of the right stories the highest prices ever paid for short stories, and to pay on acceptance—all this, and more, has been the ambition, the mission and the achievement of the *Black Cat*."

The telling of a clever story is neither numbered among the lost arts nor confined to a dozen literary lions whose master works went begging and whose latter-day writings, no matter how commonplace, find ready acceptance by those publishing houses that still purchase fame rather than merit. Recognizing this common-sense truth, the publishers of *The Black Cat* have begun a prize story competition under which the writers of accepted stories will receive all the way from \$100 to \$1,500 in cash. They believe that there are thousands of men and women unknown to literary fame who, if given the opportunity and proper reward, can write as clever stories as have ever been written. Anyone, therefore, who has a good story to tell should not fail to embrace the opportunity thus presented. All should bear in mind, however, that no manuscript will be considered at all unless it is submitted in accordance with the conditions published in *The Black Cat*, a copy of which may be had of almost any newsdealer, or will be mailed by The Shortstory Publishing Company of Boston, for five cents. The competition closes on the last day of March.

## WHAT SOME CLUBS ARE DOING.

GREEN BAY, WIS., has been the first place to form a Club Woman's Travelling Library Association. It is composed of the Shakespeare Club and the Woman's Club of that city, but any person may become a member by donating one book or the value in money. The Shakespeare Club took the initiative by filling and sending out in Brown County two cases containing about fifty books each. This club is a small conservative study class of twelve members now finishing its twenty-first year's work. One of its peculiarities is, that it has never held an election and has had but three officers. Mrs. Myra Mahan Kimball kept an informal record of its doings for six years up to the time of her death; for seven years following, Mrs. Neville, corresponding secretary of the W. S. F. W. C., was its only officer; at the end of that time, at her request, she was relieved and the books turned over to Mrs. Ellis, who yet holds the office of secretary. All of the work, place of meeting, etc., are regulated by the letters of the alphabet. Since the Kellogg Free Public Library was opened, seven years ago, three of the members have been on the board of directors, and one its vice-president.

The Woman's Club is a department club of over one hundred members, which up to this winter has done no outside work. Mrs. Neville is the president and all of the Shakespeare Club are also members of this. The association was formed by the larger club, and the committee appointed in that, with Mrs. Teetshorn as chairman. The method of work has been the same in each. Books were contributed, mostly from the private libraries of the women, but in some instances new ones were purchased or money donated. The books were carefully selected, are of good variety, with a large proportion of fiction and children's literature, and none sectarian or with faded or worn covers or loose leaves were allowed. The cases are made to hold about fifty books, are of good seasoned pine, the corners bound with iron, and each has strong iron handles by which it may be easily moved. One of the "amenable husbands" of which Wisconsin club women are now boasting, finished them with a cherry stain and varnish, the committee assisting by advice and encouragement. They cost, complete, \$2.00 each. The association has sent out now seven cases, the circulation being limited to Brown County. Others will follow them later. They go to any settlement asking for them, providing the people will form a local library association, with president and secretary, who shall also act as librarian, and will pay the cost of transportation. In one case, when this association was formed, one of the members invited all at the preliminary meeting to her house one week later to see the library. Fifty were present, men, women and children. They had a royal good time looking over the books and magazines, a large number of which go with each case, and at the close of the evening voted to hold such meetings once in two weeks and have a literary program. In every instance the books have been received with enthusiasm. The possibilities of the work are immense.

THE WEDNESDAY MORNING CLUB of Pueblo, Colorado, makes a feature of open meetings through the year that are of interest and value to the community in which the club works. The plan upon which these open meetings are conducted is to assemble at the house of some member who offers her residence for that purpose, the hostess being at liberty to invite as many of her friends outside the club as she desires. One such meeting a month is held from October to May, inclusive, making eight in all. The paper presented relates to the study which the club is pursuing through the year. At the meetings this year the topics are A Character Sketch, with a discussion of French Traits; Famous French Women; The Medici Fam-



ily; French Writers of this Country; French Philosophy and Philosophers; French Artists and their Work. For March, a debate is arranged—Resolved, That Richelieu was a more Important Character in forming History than Wolsey. The Wednesday Morning Club is perhaps more in the nature of a class than a club, and these open meetings are therefore especially desirable. They were started because it was realized that the class work of the club, while valuable, was not sufficiently developing in the club qualities of ready speech and the preparation of long and deliberative papers. Similar meetings would be of value to all similar clubs which retain such class characteristics. The plan of French History which the Wednesday Morning Club issues in this current calendar is especially liberal in scope and exhaustive in topic. It is recommended to any club planning such study, and may be had, doubtless, by addressing the corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. E. Moses, 922 South Union avenue, Pueblo. The other officers of the club are—president, Mrs. George Lannon; vice-presidents, Mrs. T. J. Hurford, Mrs. W. L. Graham; recording secretary, Mrs. W. L. Hartman; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Miller. The club is a member of the Colorado and General Federations.

SOROSIS of University Place, Neb., has recently been organized, with membership limited to 25. Bi-monthly afternoon meetings for the study of Shakespeare, monthly evening meetings for the review of current magazines, with an occasional social evening, constitutes the outline of Sorosis work for the present year. It is to be the custom of the club to respond to roll call with quotations, which the society will preserve in a Sorosis quotation book; thus embodying in permanent form the taste and sentiments of the members.

THE WEDNESDAY CLUB of St. Louis, of which Mrs. E. C. Cushman is president, is the largest literary club in its State, numbering over 200. Its practical, philanthropic work, of which it does a large amount, is planned by its various departments, and the projects are submitted to the club for approval. It has chiefly interested itself in kindergarten work, having organized the Isabel Crow Association, whose work is felt throughout the State. The club's Emergency Aid Association is another department which has changed for the better the administration of the public charities. The club has also done much work in the distribution of good literature, and its voice is being heard in the effort to secure means and methods for cleaner streets. The club has opened to the public many free exhibitions of art, and has done much for the artistic decoration of schoolhouses and public institutions. Among other notable things it has marked with a bronze tablet the spot where "Civil government was first established in St. Louis." It discusses State and national affairs, and on one day in the year it entertains the children of club members.

THE MIDDLEBORO (Ohio) WOMAN'S CLUB has recently suffered a great loss by the death of Mrs. Alice Gale Woodbury, president and founder of "The Middleboro Woman's Club." Mrs. Woodbury was a woman of rare literary attainments, a fine parliamentarian and a born leader in club work. She had for many years been connected with club work in Knoxville, Tenn., prior to her work in Middleboro. In January, 1897, she organized the Middleboro Woman's Club, with a membership of forty. This club has done much good work in different departments and will long be a monument to her executive ability and sterling qualities. Her summons to enter upon a blessed sleep came with the dawning of the day of the New Year, 1898.

## PERSONALS.

Mrs. W. D. Beard is president of the State Federation of Tennessee. Before organizing the State Federation, Mrs. Beard was chairman of State correspondence for Tennessee, and it was under her auspices that the State Federation was formed. Federation work has made a great stride in Tennessee since its organization, and Mrs. Beard is an ideal president. Not only have new clubs been formed, but the State, as a Federation, is engaging in practical work. Four travelling libraries are already in practical operation. One has especially been selected in reference to the needs of the Tennessee mountaineers.

Mrs. Priscilla Dudley Hackstaff, treasurer of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, a good club woman and a member of the Universalist Church of Our Father in Brooklyn, made a strong plea, at the last election of trustees in the said church, to have three women put on the board with six men, instead of nine men, as at present. Although the women did not get the position, Mrs. Hackstaff's strong plea set many men and women in the church thinking, and another year better results are looked for.

Mrs. John H. Scribner of Philadelphia, the well-known president of the Women's Health Protective Association, is so untiring in her zeal for public welfare that she has given up the wearing of ostrich feathers in her bonnet, lest at some opportune time they prevent her from keeping some one of her numerous engagements, with which no wind or weather is ever allowed to interfere.

Readers of The Club Woman will be interested to learn that Mrs. Alice M. Wood, whose struggles with an impromptu speech have caused us all so much amusement, is the daughter of the author of the famous "Widow Bedott Papers," and comes honestly by her keen sense of the ridiculous and her witty way of making others see it.

Mrs. M. D. Frazar, whose European parties are advertised in this number, is a well-known club woman, belonging to the large and flourishing Heptorean Club of Somerville, Mass., and to the New England Woman's Press Association. Her European parties are always a success.

Mrs. Eliza S. Turner, the president of the New Century Guild of Philadelphia, though of advanced age, is fully abreast of all public movements undertaken in the interests of women, and is untiring in zeal and energy in their active promotion.

Reciprocity means take as well as give. The woman whose time and circumstances allow her to give little to her club is just as necessary, perhaps, as the one who has much to give and delights in giving it. It is harder to be silent than to talk, sometimes.

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Every club woman, too, wants to be thought a good business woman; and there is no way in which she has readier means of manifesting her talents for commerce than in shopping.

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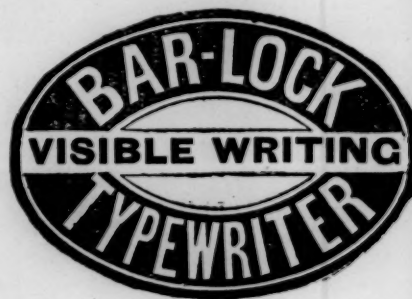
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